MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III, NO. 245 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY, Oct.				
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Moldavia	10000		
31st "	Caledonia	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000		
14th "	Persia	8000		
21st "	Medina	12500		
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	16063
12th "	Khiva	9000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11660
26th "	Kashgar	9000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visa of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	7th Oct	16th Oct
Ivo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	20th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6827	26th Oct.	7th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Muraizumi	5296	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebashi Maru	H Nogiri	4093	10th Nov	22nd Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 272,300
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Saigon Maru.	4538	T. Watanabe	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Ume Maru	2036	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic".

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	5250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	---	19th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	---	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	385	653	490	696
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	532	1,022	680	795
	480	906	460	675
	---	942	---	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
For further particulars regarding freight
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Date Time	Route
"LIPASA,"	2,184	Saturday,	16th October.	†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday	11 a.m. 19th Oct.*	

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA", 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "PULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	23rd Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia...	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 421

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,25,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RSERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

nterest is allowed on daily balances from R 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed wich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest, which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last Business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 101 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwai City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongke
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

THE UNDERSIGNED supplies carriages, phaeton and tonga, from Wathar to Panchgani and Mahableshwar on hire. BAPOO SHERKER, Wai, Branch. Panchgani. 1990.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED a GRADUATE as INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Starting salary Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Darbar Ali-Rajpur, C. I. 909

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.
Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Law students need not apply.
Nagpur, Central Provinces. 902

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant.
P. V. JOGDAND,
905 Secretary, P. N. I.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED two ELECTRIC MISTRIES for Electrical Instrument repairs on Rs. 75 and Rs. 30 per mensem, respectively, and two WATCH MAKERS on Rs. 25 per mensem each. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, E. I. Ry. Jamalpur.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent
Calcutta, 5th October, 1915. 903

WANTED for the College of Engineering, Madras, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing offices.
Both academical and practical qualifications are essential.
Salary Rs. 200—40 (biennial)—400 per mensem.
The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation.
Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to October 31s, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering,
908 Madras.

GALLE MUNICIPALITY.—Applications for the post of MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH of the Galle Municipality will be received by THE CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council of Galle, up to MONDAY, the 1st November, 1915.
The post carries a salary of Rs. 3,600 per annum, rising to Rs. 6,000 by annual increments of Rs. 240 and a travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The selected candidate will be required to give his whole time to the work of the Council.
Applicants should state age, qualifications, nature of appointments held previously and at present, and attach copies of testimonials, etc.
By Order,
D. M. MOREIRA,
Secretary, M. C.
The Municipal Office,
Galle, October, 4th, 1915. 1000

WANTED.

WANTED HEAD BILLIARD MARKER, Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Kolar Gold Field, Club, Oorgaum, Mysore State. 905

WANTED—Will Lady kindly recommend (maid) NURSE for Lady and daughter of 11.
Address Mrs. BATCHELOR, c/o E. Batchelor, I.C.S., Wardha, C. P. 907

WANTED—An European or Eurasian NURSE for a baby. Salary Rs. 20, and board. An opportunity for anybody wanting a good comfortable home. Apply to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2042

WANTED an experienced MAN to take charge of the Export Department (Seed, etc.), in Bombay. Apply stating terms and experience to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., Shanti Sadan, Ahmedabad. 908

WANTED experienced European or Eurasian CHILDREN'S NURSE for end of October at Mhow for two girls, aged 6 and 2 years. Wages Rs. 40—45.
Apply to Mrs. BROUGHTON, 12, General's Road, Mhow, C.I. 900

WANTED an EXPERT SOAP MAKER. Only those with practical experience need apply. Apply stating terms with testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce Committee, "Bedford House," Bangalore. 901

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science for the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar. Candidates should apply, stating terms and giving full particulars to The DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION, Bhavnagar. 2029

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR or a Local Bill acceptor or a Hoondi reference clerk by a respectable Hindoo who has worked in Banks for the last ten years. Willing to deposit security Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2049

AN English lady desires post immediately, is well educated, refined, and fond of children. Willing to go as nursery governess to small children, housekeeper or any position of trust, Highest references. Apply to "A. T." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 909

WANTED a GRADUATE for a Mofussil High School capable of teaching Sanskrit to the 7th standard. Salary Rs. 65—75, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER c/o., M. R. KALE, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 2036

WANTED SUPERVISOR to take charge of District Engr.'s Drawing Office, Poona, must be capable Draftsman and Estimator, with knowledge of Survey, and experience on Railways. Permanent post, pay Rs. 150/250 per mensem. None, but thoroughly experienced men need apply to DISTRICT ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Poona. 1001

WANTED for the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Sakchi Office, DRAUGHTSMAN with knowledge of building construction; must be competent to draw up estimates and complete details from sketches. Written applications with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to be sent to THE COMPANY at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or at THE WORKS Sakchi, via Kalimati, B. N. Ry. 904

WANTED for the permanent establishment of His Majesty's Mint, a CLERK on Rs. 35 per mensem. Must be qualified for Government service, i.e., have passed the School Final, the European High School, the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination. Preference will be given to a good typist. Apply to THE MASTER OF THE MINT, Bombay. 904

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Three ARAB HORSES and one waler. Broken to harness and saddle. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road. 2047

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vo. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—Fast, quiet, ARAB HORSE, Rs. 400. Apply to DOCTOR BATLIWALLA, near Portuguese Church, Worli, Bombay, Telephone No. 2270. 2040

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1915, for works in the construction of a sheep-pen at the Bandra Slaughter House.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the Firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 13th October, 1915: 2050

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG. AND WG. MILLS CO., LTD. SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June 1915.
II. To confirm the appointment of Honourable Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat as a Director made by the Board in place of Mr. Newman Taylor resigned.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 14th October 1915 to Wednesday the 27th October 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
2048 Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents
Bombay, 13th October, 1915.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
APOLLO RECLAMATION.
COTTON PLOTS.

FIRMS wishing to occupy the abovenamed plots for the ensuing Season of 15-16 are requested to pay in the Season Rent by the 20th October 1915, at the Port Trust Revenue Office, Apollo Reclamation.
E. Y. WATSON,
Traffic Manage
Bombay Port Trst.
Bombay, 5th October, 1915. 1980

NOTICE.

RE: CARGOES OF HOSTILE FIRMS I LIQUIDATION PER S. S. LICHTENFES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "LICHTENFELS" indented through hostile firs, which were, or have been, granted licens to liquidate their business are requested o communicate with Messrs. S. B. Billimoa and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplana Road, Fort, in respect of delivery of t cargo.
P. S. MELLOR,
2028 Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th October, 1915. 2046.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO
Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the property at Mahim advertised for sale by this day by order of Bai Rahematbai, widow of the late Mr. Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, has been POSTPONED until further notice.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1915.

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NOTICE.

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Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 6

AMUSEMENTS.

9-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30.
p. m. To-night, at 9-30 p. m. MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents p. m.
THE BANDMANN GAIETY Co.
The highly amusing topical Revue
"BITS and PIECES!"
From the Oxford Theatre, London.
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4 to 8 Annas. PLAN at ROSE & Co.
MONS. CAPELLANI of 'Mysteries of Paris' fame in a most original 3-part Comedy Drama
6-30. "THE SIN OF JEAN PERLOT." 6-30.
p. m. You have seen this great artiste in serious Drama. p. m.
Come and see his quaint humour as a rejected but faithful lover.
THE LATEST FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS!!
THE HEROES OF SOUCHEZ RETURNING FROM VICTORY, FRENCH CHASSEURS in the Artois, where the present great battle is being fought.
OCEAN BATTLEFIELDS.—Remarkable naval pictures.
2 PATHE GAZETTES THIS WEEK—Nos. 339 & 340.

When are you coming? to see!! ?—The First Six Parts!!—of the
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11 MILES IN LENGTH 7,000 feet.
Every Saturday until concluded.
Second Instalment—Saturday, 16th instant.
Something Big!!! And will more than fulfil your expectations!
Featuring:—
Miss Florence La-Badie as the heroine—
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Telephone — SANDHURST ROAD — No. 1266.
Time—7 p. m., 8-45 p. m. & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Manager, Leslie H. Roth.

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Only Two Popular Plays, of the well-known
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
(Patronized by H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda).
SANT TUKARAM THEATRE
AT KALYAN
Specially in aid of the
THANA AEROPLANE FUND
On Saturday night, 16th Oct., 1915.
MANAPAMAN
On Monday night, 18th Oct., 1915.
VIDYAHARANA
After performing these plays, the Mandali will leave Kalyan for Hyderabad (Deccan).
Admission Fees, Rs. 5, 3, 2½, 1, As. 12, & Tickets of chairs can only be had at
Raosaheb Bapusaheb Phadake
Kalyan, from 11th October.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandli.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Thursday, 14th Oct. at 8-30 p. m.
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Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TENTH AND ELEVENTH EPISODES.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

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3 SHOWS—on week days—**3 SHOWS.**

TIME.—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

SINCE THE OPENING NIGHT

AND UNTIL FRIDAY THE 8th INST.

WE HAD GIVEN

99 SHOWS

Of this wonderful Film.

AND HAD EVERY SHOW PACKED FROM END TO END A PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EXCELLENCE OF

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which has never been surpassed for acting, quality, thrills or anything.

The Programme includes Two Editions of Pathes Gazette, a scientific film, and a beautifully coloured comedy by Wiffles the Prince of all Comedians.

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OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

6-30 GALA NIGHT 10 p.m.

MISS RUTH COOPER
MISS RUTH COOPER

First appearance in India in the Farcical Sketch,

THE HONEYMOON

Scene: The breakfast room of a Flat in Cuffe Parade, Bombay.

GLADYS KERR

In New Songs and Speciality of Dances

LAURA DIAMOND

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Our Indian Topical,

BHOPAL REGATTA,

The Exclusive Drama,

BOND OF LOVE.

etc., etc., etc.,

NOTICE *re* SUNDAY ONLY.

In response to numerous requests by our patrons for an early start of our Variety and Cinema performance on **SUNDAY**, we are therefore having our first Show only at 6-30 p.m. at the Edwards Theatre instead of the 7 p.m. at the Gaiety—and only a Cinema Show will be given at the Gaiety from 7-30 to 8-30—at night as usual at 10 p.m. Varieties and Cinema.

TO-NIGHT—GALA NIGHT.

WIFFLES and his Diamond Pin
THE HAUNTED BED ROOM,

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

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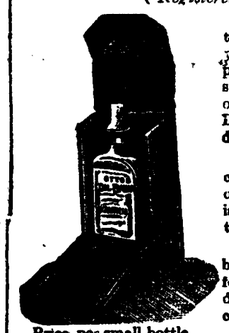

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Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but it is an essence o thousand flowers.

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Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

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HEALO

HEALO SKIN SOAP.

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas 8 per tablet.

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The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. R[illegible]es the bowels, purifies the bl[illegible]nd greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. 14.

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Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas 14 & Rs. 2-2.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12th Clan Forbes	Pagan	Glasgow
Oct 13th. Firoozi	Alexander	Massowa

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 13th. Rangoon Maru	Momura	Kobe
Rheinfels	Famer	Liverpool

The following vessels received port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer Saigon Maru	for	Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading

Steamers Firoozi	for	Macalla
,, Vimeira	for	Baltimore

Wednesday, October 13th, 1915.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 12th instant.

S. S. Umvolosi:—The Natal Line steamer Umvolosi, arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the 10th instant.

S. S. Clan Forbes:—The steamer Clan Forbes, 2,508 tons, Captain A. C. Pagan, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Glasgow, which port she left on the 25th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Firoozi:—The steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain W. Alexander arrived here yesterday from Massowa which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a general cargo and deck passengers on board.

S. S. Rheinfels:—The steamer Rheinfels, 3,529 tons, Captain E. A. Farmer, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, will sail to-day for Kobe, via Singapore, and Moji, with general goods on board

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Netravati		R. S. N. Co
B. Eleno	Potts	M. M. & Co
C. & R. Sirorusa	Massone	Italian Mail S. N. Co
F. Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
H. Maur	Svensen	F. & Campbell & Co
K. Clan Maclachlan		J. F. & Co
P. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Saraswati		K. N & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	O. S. Kaisha
5 Glenmoor	Rumbellow	K. N. & Co
9 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G Co
12 &13 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
14 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
16 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co
4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Firoozi	Alexander	
Ebenezer	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tsujimato	O. Arbuthnot & Co.
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Rysbergen	Burger	T. M. & Co
Viemeira	Paltec	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

October 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 375 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord & Co.; 99 bales goat hair, R. M. Kooka; 118 bales wool, B. Harbham; 9 bales wool, H. G. H. Mahomed & Sons; 116 bales wool, B. Valabhdas; 35 bales wool, K. Moolji; 18 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 3 cwts. dryguts D. Benjimara Sons & Co.; 176 bales cotton waste, J. Purbhudas & Co.; 132 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 192 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas & Co.; 95 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolam, D. Bomanji & Co.; 4,480 lbs. ghee, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 3 cwts. dry guts. D. Benzimra, Sons & Co.

FOR PHILIDELPHIA.

Circassia (s) 201 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) 1 case woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bundle cotton and woollen carpets, Coutts & Co.; 1 bale sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 250 cwts. kismiss, S. Khatsey & Co.; 400 cwts. kismiss, S. Cooverji & Co.; 200 cwts. kismiss, D. Passo & Co.; 3,940 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1 bale cowhides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 3 bales buffalo calf skins, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 38 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co..

FOR NEW YORK.

Karmala (s) 1 bale woollen carpets, King, King & Co.

Thistleard (s) 10 cwts. ajwan seed, C. Macdonald & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Glenmoor (s) 100 tons manganese ore, Syvrajpur Syndicate.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Clan Maclachlan (s) 6,300 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 700 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.; 500 tons bonemeal, Cox's Shipping Agency; 603 cwts. myrabolams, Kalydas Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 1,581 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, A. Mahadeo; 5,517 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 3,500 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,100 bales cotton, K. Visram & Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.; 7,507 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 5,005 cwts. rapeseed, C. Boggino & Co.

Siracusa (s) 200 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracusa (s) 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Siracusa (s) 1,585 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 1,345 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 20 cases chutney, M. Poonjiaji & Sons; 241 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 9 cases chutney, M. Poonjiaji & Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Kin Maru (s) 1,155 bales cotton, N. M. K. aisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sdina (s) 275 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sasn & Co.; 110 bales cotton twist, J. Dav.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sdina (s) 175 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sasn & Co.

IMPORTS

S S. Siracusa, from Genoa, Agents, Matina Italiana:—678 cases, 38 bales cotn goods, 88 cases paper, 500 cases sterilizi milk, 60 cases condensed milk, 15 cases woen goods, 40 cases silk waste yarn, 6 cas olive oil, 227 cases vermouth, 66 cases, 5 barrels wine, 102 cases cotn yarn, 15 cases silk ribbons, 9 cases sil goods, 163 packages, 3 cases vermicelli, 2 ses olives, 7 cases chocolate, 8 cases confeonary, 44 cases provisions, 2,696 pieces male tiles, 2 crates tiles, 1,000 crates, 10 ca, 450 barrels flooring tiles, 22 cases syp, 1 case nuts, 10 cases medicine, 9 cases silworm seed, 5 cases watches, 6 cases vet, 40 cases vegetable oil, 2 cases cigettes, 5 cases horns, 12 cases lemons, 150 bels pumice stones, 1,670 bags almonds, 3,[illegible] bags cummin seed, 40 cases cochineal, 60ases liquor, 130 cases styran, 85 bags petry roots, 2 bags coffee, 3 bags mahbli se, 362 bags gum, 10 bales tobacco leaves, 2[illegible] bags sugar, 159 bags fenel seed, 17 bdles skins.

S. Nanken from Shanghai, Agents, P. & (S. N. Co.:—19 packages, 7 boxes, 468 es, silk goods, 17 cases cotton goods, 19 es cotton and silk goods, 1,080 bales raw s, 1 case lacqueredware, 3,519 bags sesaman ds, 853 bags sees seeds, 20 cases silk yarn, 51 bags beans, 5,684 bags green peas, 7,874 kages, 3,393 chests, 261 cases tea, 60 crates ese, 203 bars silver, 220 slabs tin, 18 cases es, 62 cases milk, 1 case chocolate, 10 bales t fibres, 40 bags plumbago, 6 packages oton seeds, 1,327 bags copra, 273 cases m, 43 cases, 5 packages biscuits, 156 bags tmegs, 681 bags betelnuts, 6 cases mace, 942 bags rice, 76 bags pepper, 55 packages, baskets china roots, 75 cases preserves, 54 ases, 17 bundles gum, 10 cases red fish, 270 ags sagoo flour, 40 cases paper, 3 cases porcainware, 10 rolls matting, 34 packages, 1,420 olls earthenware, 2,799 cases lubricating oil, 0 coils rope, 10 cases cassia oil, 2,600 cases assia, 341 cases bangles, 17 packages, 4 bales broken glass, 10 cases Nankin, 4,017 cases fire crackers, 2,525 bags sugar, 220 packages, 366 cases, provisions, 657 cases canned fruits.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The depression has moved westwards and caused moderate but widespread rainfalls over north-west of the Peninsula and parts of Gujarat Fresh disturbance is passing into the Bay to-day from Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in west Central Provinces, Bombay, (Deccan) Hyderabad, Burma, Kashmir, east Rajputana, Central Provinces, Bombay (Deccan), Hy- A few falls also occurred in Bengal, west United Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point 2 inches, Povoy 1, Ahmedabad 1, Pachmari, Ahmednagar 1½, Malegaon, Bijapur 1, Raichur 3.

An increase of rainfall in Gujarat and south Rajputana is forecasted.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on sill
	Oct.	h m	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m	ft. in.
W	13	m 2 6	28 9	13	m 7 50	19 1
		1 51a	26 5		7 52a	15 3
Th	14	m 8 1	27 11	14	m 8 52	20 0
		2 45a	25 4		8 49a	16 6
Fr.	15	m 4 8	27 0	15	m 10 35	20 7
		3 55a	24 5		10 0a	17 10
SAT	16	m 5 23	26 5	16	m 0 18a	20 3
		5 26a	23 11		11 39a	18 8
SUN	17	m 6 44	26 4	17	m 1 30a	19 4
		7 8a	24 4			
Mo	18	m 7 57	26 6	18	m 1 14	18 10
		8 26a	25 4		2 28a	18 4
Tu	19	m 8 40	26 10	19	m 2 23	18 8
		9 22a	26 5		3 8a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oc		Sunrise		Sunset
,,	13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 31m		6h. 19m.
,,	14 (Thursday)	,, 6h 32m	,,	6h 18m
,,	15 (Friday)	,, 6h 32m	,,	6h 17m.
,,	16 (Saturday)	,, 6h 33m	,,	6h 16m.
,,	17 (Sunday)	,, 6h 33m	,,	6h. 16m.
,,	18 (Monday)	,, 6h. 33m		6h. 15m
,,	19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 34m		6h. 14m

IES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m in. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct 1. 3h. 14-3m. p.m; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4 a.m.; Perigee, 11th, p.m.; First Quarter, 1 a 7. 23-5m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 12th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.806 inches
Temperature of Air	81.7 degrees
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77.0 ,,
Dew-point	75.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.812 ,,
Rate of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.2 ,,
Resultant direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,SSE,S,SW,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do	119 miles.
Fall Rain	0.00 inches
Rainfall during month	2.27 ,,
Do. do. Year	77.21 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct 13th	0.27 ,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess during the day at Multan and Rawalpindi and at night in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Night temperature continues above normal over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.46in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in Sind; night temperature is in exces over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and Central India West; Ahmedabad has had 0.23in., Deesa 0.29in., Neemach 0.30in. and Indore 0.33in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka but in defect in the eastern half of Kathiawar and in Gujarat. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.25in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay and Ratnagiri have had 0.27in. each and Mormugao 0.11in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and lightly or moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Cnditons are unsettled to the west of a line joining Surat and Jhansi and to some extent in the Arabian Sea off the lower Sind coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, north Gujarat and the Konkan but has ceased in the Deccan and decreased considerably in the Central Provinces; Nagpur is the only station reporting precipitation of importance in the last mentioned region. Some showers have again fallen in Rajputana.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Centraltral India West and Rajputana. A few showers may occur also in the Central Provinces and possibly lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.7	68.5	74	..	0	—0.01
Do. (12th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	90.8	72.7	42	..	0	—0.06
Do. (12th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	95.6	77.1	54	..	0	—0.18
Do (12th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	101.9	65.3	52	..	0 68	—4.08
Multan	93	56.0	52	..	14.56	—8.66
Rawalpindi	94.6	60.7	67	..	6 57	—8.65
Lahore	98	69.0	45	..	6.52	..
Hissar	94	71.1	58	..	21.82	—4.72
Ambala	98.1	77.7	39	..	13.05	—10.55
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	99.5	80.3	50	..	16.08	—8.63
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	94.2	76.8	74	..	21.84	—13.20
Jhansi	93.4	80.5	78	..	57.26	24.06
Cawnpore	94.2	79.5	77	..	44.00	8.45
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	104.9	61.2	30	..	0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	100.9	78.2	69	..	0.33	—5.75
Kazabi	91.8	75.2	61	..	11.09	—7.86
Ajmer	96.6	74.8	46	..	10.53	—11.28
Jaipore	92.2	78.0	77	0.46	17.41	—8.85
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wires—	96.8	78.0	48	..	4.67	—8.66
Bhuj	99.8	79.7	72	..	7.99	—5.70
Dwarka	85.4	78.8	85	..	10.30	—6.76
Veraval	93.4	71.9	67	..	11.34	—14.31
Rajkot	89.8	76.4	81	..	10.86	—8.96
Bhavnagar Para	89.1	76.3	94	0.08	27.04	—12.82
Surat	83.6	76.6	85	0.23	11.75	—17.12
Ahmedabad	86.9	75.2	88	0.29	6.96	—16.25
Deesa	87.9	73.8	96	0.30	15.64	—11.59
Neemuch	87.1	73.1	95	0.33	24.60	—4.21
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	88.8	74.3	84	..	70.76	19.50
Jubbulpore	90.8	71.8	84	..	42.26	—0.60
Saugor	89.8	75.4	92	..	45.59	—2.49
Hoshangabad	90.6	75.9	86	..	23.72	—4.15
Khandwa	90.0	75.8	87	0.03	26.85	—2.34
Akola	86.8	74.4	91	0.03	32.60	2.04
Amraoti	87.3	73.6	85	0.25	46.42	2.38
Nagpur	89.7	75.2	79	..	38.34	—10.09
Chanda	88.0	75.6	84	..	50.85	5.78
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	85.6	75 8	93	0.27	76.17	6.54
Bombay	84.5	73.8	91	0.27	150.15	2.54
Ratnagiri	84 2	72.5	89	0.11	85.18	—2.07
Mormugao	83.7	71.0	94	..	96.90	—17.41
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	84 7	71.4	82	0.07	21.65	1.60
Waluana	80.3	65.9	71	..	29.16	10.12
Ahmednagar	82.4	66.1	82	..	34.11	11 81
Poona	85.5	70.3	86	..	25.43	6.79
Sholapur	87.3	66.6	90	..	21.80	5.47
Bijapur	80.2	68.5	92	..	44.96	4.36
Belgaum	81.4	68.9	88	..	28.44	3.65
Aurangabad	85.8	71.7	78	..	33.86	—12 86
Nizamabad (under)	85.4	70.0	78	..	50.05	24.60
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	84.5	70.8	82	..	92.09	—19.69
Mangalore	84	72.5	82	..	96.12	—2.59
Calicut	85.6	72.5	79	..	85.86	8.56
Cochin	85.2	72.3	95	..	28.75	3.69
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.6	77.2	88	0.16	39.08	13.38
Masulipatam	93.3	68.7	71	..	22.88	10.18
Bellary	91.3	77.9	67	..	18.47	—3.30
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	84.8	64.4	78	..	22.07	—0.98
Bangalore	88.4	68.2	84	..	10.20	2.29
Coimbatore	91.6	74.5	71	..	14.93	0.62
Trichinopoly	90.9	78.5	69	..	11.22	—1.55
Negapatam						

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" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	80	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

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COMMERCIAL.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

Professor W. H. Lang, who presided in the Botanical Section of the British Association gave an address on the study and scientific explanation of the form, structure, and development of plants.

Mr. W. Lawrence Balls, who for some years has held the office of botainst to the Agriculture Department in Egypt and has experimented largely in cotton-growing there, read a paper on the application of science to the cotton industry, in which he emphasised the interdependence of cotton growing, spinning, and manufacturing, the great need for co-operation between spinners and growers, and the provision of a language common to both by the scientist. To-day, he said, there was a big gap fixed between the grower and the spinner. The grower had little idea as to why he could sell some cotton at better prices than he could obtain for other kinds, and the spinner could not explain to anyone but a spinner why he paid more for some kinds than for others. In the past judgment of quality had been founded upon inspection, but the only real test was the cumbrous one of actual spinning. On the other hand, the scientific study of cotton-growing was wasted labour until enough was known about cotton spinning to understand exactly what was being worked for. It had therefore been suggested that the Manchester University should form a cotton department for the purpose of linking together the scientist and growers and spinners.

COTTON-GROWING AN ACCURATE SCIENCE.

Cotton-growing could become an accurate science once it was given an objective by the spinners. For generations past there had been just as much waste as usual in the cotton used by Lancashire, and just, as much impurity leading to dirty yarn. There had been no general knowledge of how to alter cotton in any desired direction, and no common agreement as to the connection between length, productivity, earliness, fineness, and so forth. The distinctions between the kind of seed and the environment in which it was grown had been confused. In spinning mills there had seemed to be no room for further advances in technique, in principle as opposed to detail. We had only to look at a piece of fine cambric or muslin with a small hand lense to realise that this delicate fabric was nothing to be proud of, and was, in fact, a mass of defects with only a fraction of the strength and durability which it might possess if properly made. There was a perfect mine of information waiting to be worked by anyone who would trouble to apply a little thorough-going statistical inquiry to such simple points as hair strength and hair length. He himself could see the possibility of two new machines, each marking as big an advance as the comber, and not restricted, like the comber, to the fine spinning trade.

There was a primary need, Mr. Balls continued, that the spinner should be able to express the properties of his cotton in scientific terms—practically in numerical form—which the grower should understand; and there was ample room for a body which would take upon itself the function of connecting the grower with the spinner whilst being devoted itself primarily to scientific research. Besides providing a common language for the industry this body could collate the scattered literature and "illiterature" of cotton, advise and coordinate the vague experimental work done disconnectedly in various parts of the world, be a sort of court of appeal as to the significance of results obtained, and keep a register of all the pure kinds of cotton grown, with statistical records of their performance under various conditions in field and mill. He suggested that the University could better fulfil such functions than either a Government department or a business concern.

A HINT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Sir Daniel Morris, a member of the Council of the British Cotton-growing Association, Mr. J. W. McConnel, vice chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, and the Vice Chancellor (Professor Weiss) took part in the discussion, and supported the suggestion that the University should form a cotton department. Sir Daniel Morris said there should be no difficulty in getting growers and spinners to join hands in such a work; Mr. McConnel gave illustrations from his own experiences of how excellent strains of cotton were being lost for want of such work; and the Vice Chancellor said he had no doubt the University would do everything it could to help forward such a movement if the growers and others in the industry would find the necessary finances. The amount necessary, he added, would be quite negligible as compared with the enormous sums invested in the growing and spinning of cotton, and should be easily raised.

THE PORT OF LONDON IN WAR TIME.

How the Port of London has adapted itself to war conditions, which have made it busier than ever, is described in the sixth annual report of the Authority.

The total net register tonnage entering and leaving was 26,842,730, the percentage decrease being 12.89.

During the year the Authority landed or received 2,338,023 tons of import goods for warehousing or for immediate delivery, an increase of 169,762 tons, or 7.65 per cent. This is a higher total than any hitherto recorded, and is accounted for by exceptionally heavy landings for warehousing.

The stocks at the end of March in the warehouses directly controlled by the Authority were 550,132 tons, as compared with 536,990 tons on the corresponding date in 1914, an increase of 2.44 per cent, a decrease in wood stocks of 86,348 tons notwithstanding.

Grain and seed, sugar, meat, and wool show the largest increases, and the few items in which decreases have occurred—e.g., dried fruit, paper, and wood, are mainly imported from the areas affected by the war.

ABNORMAL STOCKS.

Stocks have been abnormally heavy, particularly since the outbreak of the war. Deliveries have also largely exceeded the average, being 1,570,073 tons, as compared with 1,248,804 tons during the preceding twelve months, an increase of 321,269 tons, or 25.72 per cent.

The export traffic handled on the dock quays amounted to 751,074 tons, as compared with 823,865 tons, a decrease of 72,79' tons. or 8.83 per cent.

Twenty prize ships, representing 32,000 tons net register were brought into the port and accommodated.

Warehousing accommodation everywhere was filled. The Government brought to the port in a few weeks 100,000 tons of sugar, which the Authority was called upon to accommodate. The Authority, at an expenditure of £91,000 to date, dealt with the abnormal conditions by undertaking extensive and rapid expansion of storage accommodation, representing in area 366,500 square feet.

The annual cost of allowances to dependants of members of the staff serving with the Forces is estimated at £51 (00.

As regards finance, capital expenditure totalled £966,38: The gross revenue continues to show expansion. It reached £3,738,795, leaving a balance over expenditure deductions, £187,808 to be carried forward.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	400
" " Imports	24,000
Mid. Americans	7.19+15
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.80+25
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Holiday.
New York Official noon call	Holiday.
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Jan.	12.77+17
Mar.	13.02+16

(Closing prices Liverpool futures mutilated.)

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	24,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest. actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening rates.
Oct.	6.99
Oct.-Nov.	6.99
Nov.-Dec.	6.99
Dec.-Jan.	7.00
Jan.-Feb.	7.01
Feb.-Mar.	7.03
Mar.-Apl.	7.04
Apl.-May	7.06
May-June	7.07
June-July	7.06
July-Aug.	7.04
Aug.-Sept.	6 91

(+8)

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

Months.	To-day's closing rates.
Oct.	7.08+17
Oct.-Nov.	7.08+17
Nov.-Dec.	7.08+17
Dec.-Jan.	7.08+16
Jan.-Feb.	7.09+16
Feb.-March	7.11+16
March-April	7.12+16
April-May	7.13+15
May-June	7.14+15
June-July	7.12+14
July-Aug.	7.10+14
Aug.-Sept.	6.97+14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th

M. G. Bengal Good ..		..5.05	
" " Fully Good ..		..5 20	
" " Fine ..		..5.35	+10
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..		..5 50	
" " Fine ..		..5.80	
" Broach Good ..		..6.55	
" " Fully Good ..		..6.70	+15
" " Fine ..		..6 85	
" Soinde Good ..		..5.00	
" " Fully Good ..		..5.15	+10
" " Fine		..5 30	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th

Manchester Market closed strong-Cloth limits have been raised but actual business was restricted. Yarns are well held but irregular.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	..25+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advance is due to mint buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅛ unchge
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 13/16—1/1
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ unchge
" " " 6 "	6 "
Interest day to day loans ..	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4½
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	..£710,00
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27,8

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 12th.

3½%	1925/28 ..	£92⅜
4½%	1925/45 ..	£97 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 12th

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 92lbs. ex-ship No sellers.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F No sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No sellers.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No sellers.
Wheat Choice White Bombay No sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.
Karachi Barley. No sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Pure Basis 62,
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. Paid
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid.
Toria Rapeseed 3% Oct.-Nov.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Paid.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull £8/17/

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£87½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£74
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	48½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool ..	£13

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C-10

Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie ..	£4/5

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Oct.-Dec.	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	21/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	21/3
Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	57/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. Paid	2/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The market to-day is firmer owing to higher advices from Home and new Broach after opening at Rs. 311½ advanced to Rs. 314½ at Colaba.

Some business has been reported in new crop Bengal styles, but new Akojas were more or less neglected, whilst business in new Broach was confined to the bazaar.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal January 248½.
Fine Akola January 285½.
Good Broach, April, 314½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			310	.. Apl. 25'16
M. G. Benzal (Ry. terms)	254/5	245	..	.. Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)	248/9	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Khandesh	270	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	296	..	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Nagpore	293	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	281	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Bengals	254/5	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal	253	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	295	Oct. 1915.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	255	"
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th October, 1915:—

Cotton ..	9,842 Bales
Wheat ..	20,978 cwts
Linseed. ..	4,176 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	4,855 "
Ginjellyseed ..	1,209 "
Poppyseed ..	1,468 "
Groundnuts ..	1,627 "
Castorseed ..	8,858 "
Rice ..	17,760 "
Myrabolams ..	674 "
Cottonseed ..	15,086 "
Mowraseed ..	1,080 "
Gram ..	2,722 "
Joowar ..	7,780 "
Maize ..	209 "
Barley ..	140 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th October, 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	220	210	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	247	235	225	..	do.
	..	259	247	..	1/25Jan16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	232	222	..	do.
	..	252	242	..	do.
Indore-Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	233	..	do.
	..	269	257	..	do.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	255	245	..	do.
	..	284	276	..	do.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	246	..	do.
	..	286	278	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	261	251	..	do.
	..	299	281	..	do.
Yeptmal (M.G.)	..	265	255	..	do.
	..	292	284	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	270	260	..	do.
	..	298	290	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	275	265	..	do.
	..	304	296	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	275	267	257	do.
	..	324	..	314	1/25Apl.16
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	235	223	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G) (H.G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	—	..	..	253	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Saw-gd. Dharwar	..	..	..	281	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	257	do.
	..	..	..	250	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	223	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned UP-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. .. Rs. 6.15, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-12-6, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-15, B.T. per cwt
Forward Apl-May .. Rs. 8-15, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni .. Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 8-10, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 9, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Rs. 38, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, B.T. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7.6-6, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy

Bold White 85 p.c. .. Rs. 47, B.T. per candy Dec-Jan.
White Khandesh .. Rs. 49, B.T. per candy Oct-Nov.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 4d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.
D. Do. Forward .. 1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s Ready .. 1s. 4⅛d.
Francs 3 m-s Do. .. 189¼ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong .. 135
Do. Shanghai .. 174⅜
60 d-s Yokohama .. 153¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-4-9
Australian Do. ..	24-4-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-13-6
English Dragons ..	15-1 5
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	61-3-9

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and business on an extensive scale was booked freely at advancing rates. Owing to the signs of some revival in cloth and yarn Markets, which were lying flat since the commencement of the war, a brisk inquiry for Cotton Mill shares may be anticipated but as the shadow of war is still overhanging and as the cotton is daily moving up it is futile to suppose that the "bulls" will be able to force up prices to any tangible height. Undoubtedly it is well worth for the investors to go in for those shares of small face-value which have appreciably declined.

Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed weakness at the opening and under selling pressure Deferred touched Rs. 198½ but a big lot was immediately absorbed at this figure and at the close the quotation rallied to Rs. 201¼ (buyers.).

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids improved to Rs. 523¾ Fazulbhai to Rs. 377½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,077½ and Standards to Rs. 397½.

Swadeshi were in demand at Rs. 1,425 and Centrals at Rs. 1,835

Currimbhai advanced to Rs. 182½ X. D., Crescent to Rs. 88¾ and Swans to Rs. 192½.

Edward Sassoons kept steady at Rs. 212½.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 250.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares moved to Rs. 195½. Preference kept steady at Rs. 160

Big lots of Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 185 c.d. and at Rs. 186½ c.d. Preference kept in demand at Rs. 250 c.d.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood quiet but firm at Rs. 902½

Bank of Bombay shares kept in demand at Rs. 1,570.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 114½ c.d. and Tapti Valley at Rs. 570.

Alcock and Ashdowns declined to Rs. 335.

Manmars were placed at Rs. 247½ c.d.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares kept almost steady at Rs. 165½. Deferred opened at Rs. 201 dropped to Rs. 198½ but immediately rose to Rs. 201½ for Mahurat delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 87-5/8 (clean pieces.):

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½ (long-dated:).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent.. was at Rs. 86-12; 86-14 and small sums at Rs. 87-2 to 87-4.

Coal shares are enquired for but sellers and buyers are too apart in their views to make a market.

Coal: Katras Jheriah 91, Raneegunge 27⅜, Standard 24½, Singaran "B" 5/6.

YUAN'S ADMONITION TO CHINESE OFFICIALS.

The Chinese President (writes a correspondent) issued a remarkable paper on July 31 exhorting officials to reform their reprehensible habits in order to avert the danger threatening the nation. This paper says:—

"Our army consists of elements of a promiscuous character, our administration reflects neglect and procrastination, floods and drought are creating famine and suffering, and our people are aiming at power and privileges and are devoid of any public spirit with very few exceptions. The Japanese Press says that China in spite of her unprecedentedly great revolution, is as degenerate and corrupt to the core as during the Ching dynasty; bribes are openly tendered, gambling is the ruling passion of her people, and not a single aspect betokening a newly-established nation is now perceptible."

The President adds that he is advanced in age, but he would not be happy if what he had taken from the former dynasty were lost though his own hands. He considers that the way to save the nation from destruction is to find fault with oneself and remedy it. He exhorts all to banish pride and indolence, and each to proceed in his work of reform assiduously, heroically, and carefully, "so as to preserve the nation for our people and our future generations."

The Madras Government declares forfeit to His Majesty of all copies of the manifesto in English entitled "A Manifesto of the Indian National Party," purporting to have been published by the Executive Committee of the Indian National Party, beginning with the words, "We, the Members of the Indian National Party" and ending "from Himalayas to Cape Comorin."

The Kandy Police Court was on Saturday the scene of the trial of Mr. P. B. Ratnayake, leader of Buddhists who was charged with unlawful assembly rioting etc. The Crown disclosed important facts as to the origin of the recent riots but the accused was acquitted.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. 10

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irrtation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. B-4

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A STANDING COMMITTEE OF ADVISORS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

Representations have reached Government from time to time that measures are necessary to ensure that Indian industry shall be able to take advntage of the openings created by the war and that Indian manufacturers shall have a fair chance of competing successfully in the supply of articles hitherto obtained from Austria and Germany. As a result of these representations an informal meeting was recently held at the Council Hall Poona, between representatives of Government and leading commercial men of the different communities. In consequence of opinions elicited at this meeting his Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Standing Committee of Advisors on this particular subject to be constituted as follows:—

Two members to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Two members by the Millowners' Association. Bombay.

Two members by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.

One member by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

The two remaining members and the Secretary will be nominated by Government.

Steps will be taken to provide for correspondents in Karachi and other centres.

The functions of the Committee will be to examine projects and suggestions submitted to it, advise as to their practicability and the extent to which they need Government support and generally collect and co-ordinate information on all subjects connected with the furtherance of indigenous industry. The first Secretary of the Committee will be Mr. G. A. Thomas I.C.S., who will take charge of his duties on or about November 1st. The names of the members nominated by Government and the Associations above mentioned will be notified hereafter.

DATE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your main article on "India's Industrial Problems" issued on the 6th instant is more useful and important to your Indian readers than the War-News and Telegrams which are being published from day to-day. It is most disappointing to read, as you have plainly said in your editorial article, that there is not the slightest indication of that national re-awakening which is necessary for practical initiation of any kind of indicated movement. You have instanced a few lines of industrial activities which call for action on the part of our Indian capitalists and men of scientific training. But you, having an intimate knowledge of the trend of thought and of action on the part of our countrymen were unable to say that you had reasonable expectation of anything being done, or even attempted, for the practical solution of the problems.

Leaving the matter so far as you have stated, let me point out to you one more line of industrial movement in which I am singly engaged, and for which I have not been able to evoke any interest whatever on the part of the Government and of the people in Central India and in the Central Provinces. I refer to the project of developing the industry of date sugar manufacture coupled with agriculture in the villages of these two extensive Provinces wherein avenues of vigorous date forests exist side by side with the agricultural holdings of the peasant classes. With precisely the same natural advantages of lands for tillage and of date forests to tap for the crude sugar, the Districts of East Bengal are flourishing and prosperous to an extent not observable elsewhere in India. Within the course of the last decade and a half, I am trying, unaided and unsympathised with, to raise a demonstration circle in two date forest villages in the Indore District of H. H. Holkor's Territories by importing expert knowledge from Bengal and fostering local training. I have proved by facts and figures that by wide establishment of the Bengal industry in these two Provinces, it is possible to turn out indigenous sugar, in crude and pure condition, at about half the prevailing rates of sugar in the markets. There is not the least indication of intention anywhere in these Provinces for exertion in this line of action, though I have made it quite clear, by reason of my own example, that we can attain the object to establish the industry on national lines by recuperative now, and by remunerative, in the near future, investments on limited scales in proportion to the circles taken up for the development of this industry in the same way as it is in vogue in the villages of the districts of East Bengal.—Yours, etc.,

A DATE SUGAR MANUFACTURER,
AND AGRICULTURIST.

Khandwa, Oct. 7.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) LD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephone. 633 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS.'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL	MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN	BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday, in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 150⁸
Anchor case oil 125⁸ Rising Sun brand 125⁸
Deer brand 125⁸ Bull brand 125⁸
Swan brand 125⁸

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
TREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, Oct. 18.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 8-30 Bardmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,
14 October, 1915.

234. PROMOTION.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion. No. 7400 L/Sergt. F. Blitton, to be Sergeant whilst employed as duty O. R. Sergt. with effect from 1st October, 1915.

235. ENROLMENTS.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps with effect from 1st October 1915 and posted to "C" Company.

No. 2578 Vol. V. F. Pimenta.

The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps posted to "B" and Company. No. 8768 Vol. S. K. Thompson.

N. B. KINNEAR, Lt.,
Adjutant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 1st instant as expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Sunday next.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

A private telegram in clear language, the text of which consists of a single word, will now be accepted and transmitted subject to discretion of censor. They can therefore only be accepted at senders risk.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this hospital during the month of September was 630, of whom there were 35 males, 288 females, and 307 children.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Paulo Barthowose, a salesman in Pyrke's Stores, residing at the back of Gordon House, Apollo Bunder, reports the theft of ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 344, from a box in his room.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND BURMA.

The Telegraph Department notifies states that the booking of Ordinary telegrams for offices in Burma has been temporarily suspended owing to interruption of telegraphic communication between India and Burma.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No plague attack or death occurred in the city on Tuesday. There were also no cases of cholera, but two attacks and one death from small-pox were reported. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 81 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,389, out of which 3 were found infected.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 3-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th October 1915 was 30.066 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F., all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Mr. H. W. Meakins, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on that railway, during the absence of Mr. B. C. Smith on combined leave.

Mr. D. C. Grange, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will continue to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent of that railway until further notice.

Mr. H. S. Balst, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent of that railway during the absence of Pandit Rai Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF I.M.S.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA Oct. 13.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis Director-General, Indian Medical Service will leave Simla on 29th October and reach Dehra Dun on the 30th, leaving Dehra on the 31st, he will arrive in Calcutta on November 2nd. He will reach Shillong on the 3rd, and will halt there for a day. Leaving Shillong on the 5th of November he will arrive Delhi on the 12th. Leaving Delhi on the 13th he will visit Ajmere and Indore and will reach Bombay on the 18th.

Leaving Bombay on 20th he will return to Delhi on the 21st.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WORLI STORM-WATER CHANNEL NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association, stating that he was directed by the Correspondence Committee of the Association to state that about 6 years ago when the G. I. P. Railway acquired the land at Matunga between its own lines and the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines it was agreed that the G. I. P. Railway Company should provide a footbridge on the site of the old road, that a new road should be constructed by the Municipality a few hundred yards to the north of the old road, and that until this new road was ready, the old one should remain open to traffic. He submitted that the old road had been closed to all public traffic by the construction of huge buildings and railway sidings, and that the proposed new road had not yet been provided, that the Municipal Commissioner, in his letter, dated 12th August, 1914, informed the Association that he had asked the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, to keep the old road open until the new one had been constructed, but that as stated above there was now no road for passage from east to west of the Railways.

He requested that the construction of the new road might be expedited, as also its extension towards the east as proposed by the Improvement Trust.

The Commissioner, in a letter on the subject, said:—The G. I. P. Railway Company have provided a new passage in lieu of the old passage acquired by them and have paid the money due from them for the construction of the road. The Railway Company are therefore entitled to close the old passage. The new passage is already in a far better condition than the old passage was for wheeled traffic and I do not consider it necessary to insist on the Railway Company keeping the old passage open for vehicular traffic as it was entirely unfit for any wheeled traffic whatsoever except for rough carts and that only in the cold weather. As the Corporation have now in their Resolution No. 3706, dated the 9th September, 1915, sanctioned funds for the construction of the new road, the necessary arrangements are being made to take the work in hand as early as possible.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicant be informed in terms of the Commissioner's Report.

NUISANCE AT WORLI.

The Committee also considered a letter from Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, inviting attention to the nuisance caused by the putrid, stinking and sickening smell emanating from the Worli storm-water channel which runs in the vicinity of his bungalow, and stating that the smell was so obnoxious that several persons of his household had been laid up with nausea, fever and sore throat, that he wrote to the Drainage Engineer and the Commissioner about the matter but to no avail, that he was surprised to find that although a small engine which was sanctioned for the locality for pumping putrid water into the sea had been promptly erected, no attempt was made to work the engine nor was any body posted there to look after it and work it whenever a foul smell emanated from the channel. He further stated that it was understood that the engine was to work during the fair season only, and pointed out, if that was true, that the conditions which necessitated the engine being put up there prevailed during the fair season of the year as well as during the monsoon months whenever it did not rain. He expressed the hope that orders would be given for prompt action being taken for redressing the grievance either by working the pumps whenever it was dry or by some other measures, and added that he was unwilling to seek the protection of law unless he was compelled to do so.

Dr. Batliwala in another letter said that he had received a reply to the letter addressed by him to the Commissioner, in which the Commissioner said that "it would be no use to work the pump while rain is still likely to fall, etc." He submitted that "as the nuisance is unbearable only when it does not rain for four days, it would be worth while issuing orders to work the pump in the rainy season whenever it has not rained for four days."

The Commissioner forwarded the Deputy Engineer's report in the matter and stated that the reasons given by the Deputy Engineer were perfectly sound. The question of providing large pumps at Worli had been favourably considered but the type of pumps had not yet been decided on as the matter was being discussed with Mr. Midgley Taylor. The small pump now put up should greatly decrease the nuisance during the fair season.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, in his Report, stated:—The small pumping plant recently installed at the sluice gates is far short of the capacity that would be required to keep the channel on the land side of the gates empty during any period of the monsoon and it was only installed for the purpose of keeping the water down during the fair season after the sluice gates had been caulked to prevent the flooding of the Flats. Under these circumstances the working of the pump during breaks in the monsoon would only have the effect of making some reduction in the water level in the Channel and would tend if anything to accentuate the nuisance in the vicinity of the sluice gates by making the noxious elements in the water more concentrated. It is hoped that a considerable improvement will be effected before next monsoon by the installation of a small pumping plant, now under erection at Purbhadevi Road, which will intercept most of the trade waste from the dye sheds which now flows into the channel and is the principal cause of the nuisance. No effectual remedy will however be found until the scheme for the installation of large pumps at Worli for the drainage of the channel is carried into operation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicant be informed in terms of the reports.

The Committee recorded a letter from Mr. S. C. Pastakia, stating that the rush of visitors at the Cooperage Band Stand on Band days was so great that "the space allotted for the purpose was quite inadequate," and submitting two alternative schemes for increasing the space so as to give sufficient accommodation to the visitors.

DIXON FOUNDRY.

Consideration was given to letters from Mr. J. N. Burjorji and Miss E. W. Nicholls, alleging that Messrs. Dixon and Co. had not vacated the foundry located in Mazagon and were still working the same although the Commissioner was requested to stop its working from 1st April 1915, that the summons obtained by the Municipality against the owner of the foundry in July last was dismissed on technical grounds and that the Municipal Solicitors intimated to the Court that a fresh summons would be applied for, that although nearly two months had since passed no fresh summons seemed to have been yet obtained against the Company; that owing to such delay much inconvenience was caused especially to the Mission House which on account of the nuisance had to be vacated from 1st July 1914, and the Company had found reason to contend that they were in the locality for the last three years whereas the Municipality had recently commenced action against them; that they took objection as soon as the factory began working and that it should not be said that they complained about it lately. They requested that the Commissioner might be asked to take active steps to get the foundry removed without delay as it was working without a license since 1st April 1915. They further alleged that the foundry worked early in the morning in September and at night till 3 a.m. on the 30th September and again at night on the 1st October 1915, and that they were not aware whether the previous sanction of the Commissioner was obtained by the Company to work the foundry at night in pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Corporation in the matter.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee also forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks a letter from D. D. J. Limboowala, and others, "house owners, residents, shopkeepers and members of the Native General Library of the 1st Marine Street, Dhobitalao, C. Ward," stating that the object with which a kutharcert and its shed were located in the lane was frustrated "inasmuch as they not only become a repository of kutchra, but all sorts of putrid matter such as rotten fish, animal dung, offals of cooked food, etc., which are allowed very often to remain there decaying for days together;" that the nuisance thus caused was aggravated by heaps of rubbish being thrown in the proximity of the shed and strewn on the road; that the "mot wagon man" whose duty it was to remove the refuse did it as it suited his caprice filling his wagon with some portion there and letting the remainder lie decaying, that the urinal erected close to the shed similarly another source of nuisance. They requested that both the cart and the shed be removed from their present site and that steps be taken to see that the urinal thoroughly cleaned and that no nuisance remained there for a long time. They expressed the hope that the representatives of Ward would be good enough to look into the matter and help the petitioners in obtaining relief from the nuisance.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India was held this evening, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis presiding when the annual report for 1914 was passed. There was also a special meeting of the Central Committee to revise certain rules.

The report shows that year after year with almost monotonous regularity, Central Committee have reported an increase in the number of patients. The year 1914 was no exception to the rule and the number of cases treated rose from 3,984 in 1913 to 4,585. Of the 4,585 persons treated in 1914, 4,124 were Indians and 461 Europeans. In addition to the routine work, some valuable research has been carried out in the Institute by Captain W. Acton and R. Knowles, notably a investigation on the treatment of snake bite and a research into the life history of Haltevidium Parasite of the pigeon.

DENTAL QUALIFICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Medical Act is in the Viceroy's Council it seems an opportune moment to suggest that Dental Surgery be included within the scope of the Act. Ceylon has just passed an ordinance to provide for the registration of dental practitioners,—even Hong Kong and British East Africa have done so. Yet in India anybody may tack on D.D.S. or L.D.S. to his name and impose on the public. It is in mind, if a person, possessing such diplomas, falsely assumes and uses qualifications which he does not possess, is not committing the offence of cheating and should be prosecuted for it. The authorities concerned do not, however seem to take this view of the matter, or a certain highly diplomaed (?) Dental Surgeon would have been dealt with long ago. Possibly now that their attention has been drawn to thematter, they will act, as they think fit.—Yours, etc.

J. S.

Official and Personal.

It is now stated definitely that Sir Ali Imam will sail from Bombay for England by the s.s. Khiva on the 12th December next.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

DR. TURNER'S QUARTERLY REPORT

LOWEST MORTALITY SINCE 1893.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, in submittinghis report, on the health conditions durig the third quarter ending 30th Septeber last, says:—

I have pleasure to record the continued improvemat in the health conditions of the City as measured by the total mortality and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population. The total mortality for the quarter, 5,937, is the lowest experienced since 1893 (5,918), when the population was considerably lower, giving a mortality of 24.24 per 1,000 of the population compared with (28.80).

The considerations which point to this improvement as being real and progressive will be discussed later on. Meanwhile some of the factors which contribute to this favorable result may be indicated: (i) the mortality from Phthisis (309) was the lowest recorded for the corresponding period of any previous year; (ii) the mortality from Plague (100) was the lowest experienced since its appearance in 1896; (iii) the mortality from Cholera (7) was the lightest witnessed since 1886 (5); (iv) that from Diarhoel Diseases (642) the lowest since 1903 (63); (v) that from Nervous Diseases (40) the lowest on record; (vi) from Respiratory Diseases (1,548) the lowest since 1904 (1,58); (vii) the mortality from Fevers (01) was lower than in any preceding year since 1905 (602) when it was almost the same; that from Malarial fever was the lowest (32) since 1907 (22); (viii) the reduction in Infant mortality (1,921) was remarkable, the number of deaths being the lowest since 1899 (1,786). On the other hand, the number of births registered (5,178) was higher than in 1913 (4,950) and 1914 (4,899).

In a comparison be made with the averages of the 3rd quarters of the preceding decennium (1905 to 1914), a very striking improvement will be seen in the health conditions of the quarter under review. Under every principal cause of death was a decrease recorded, the larger decreases being under Respiratory Diseases (456), Diarrhoeal diseases (339), Phthisis (236), Cholera (217), Plague (212), Fevers including Malaria (73), Diseases of the Nervous System (90), Measles (15); the total mortality being less by 2,220 than the decennial average and the lowest for any corresponding quarter since 1893.

The infant mortality (1,921) was less than the decennial mean by 369, and the lowest since 1899, when 1,786 deaths were recorded.

The number of births registered (5,178) was 216 more than the decennial average (4,962), being 1,039 more than in the preceding quarter and 288 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

LOWEST MORTALITY SINCE 1893.

The mortality from all causes registered in the City was (5,937), which is the lowest since 1893 when it was 5,918.

Distributed by months 1,782 deaths were registered in July, 2,056 in August and 2,099 in September.

The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 90 on the 6th of September. The lowest mortality on a single day during the quarter was 39 on the 17th of July.

The total number of deaths amongst infants during the quarter was 1,921, being 162 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914, and 369 less than the decennial average (1905 to 1914).

INCREASED BIRTH-RATE.

On the average number of births registered in the quarter during the preceding five years (5,096 on the average population of 979,120), the number registered in the quarter should have been 4,804 (on the reduced population), but actually it was 5,178: that is an increase of 374.

On the other hand, considering the average mortality of the quarter during the preceding quinquennium (7,902), the number registered in the quarter should have been 7,450, but it was in fact 5,937, that is 1,513 less.

The factors contributing to the rapid decline in the mortality have been mentioned in my Annual Report, where I pointed out that this improvement cannot be maintained unless much more is done in the way of improving the physical environment and the housing of the people by abolishing the present privy system and adopting such modern methods in the conservancy of the City as have been found successful in other towns.

It is possible that in the coming months we may receive a large number of people from Famine districts and we must be prepared for the introduction of sickness and disease and an increase in the mortality.

SMALL-POX.

From Small-pox 90 attacks were registered during the period as against 40 in the corresponding quarter of the last year: 39 in July, 29 in August and 22 in September.

The total number of deaths during the quarter due to Small-pox was 54, being 113 less than in the previous quarter but 25 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

16 deaths from Small-pox occurred amongst children under one year of age during the quarter, 7 in July, 5 in August and 4 in September. Of these, 1 was vaccinated and 15 were not vaccinated.

Among the Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj, 25 were primarily vaccinated, 17 males and 8 females; and 2,286 were revaccinated, 1,979 males and 307 females.

CHOLERA.

8 cases of Cholera were registered during the quarter as against 251 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

The number of deaths from Cholera during the quarter was 7 as against 6 in the preceding quarter and 167 during the corresponding period of the last year.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from Plague was 41 in July, 31 in August and 28 in September as compared with 83, 55 and 35 respectively in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

The total mortality from thus cause during the quarter was 100, being 222 less than in the preceding quarter and 73 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year and the lowest since the outbreak of the disease in 1896.

The highest Plague mortality recorded on a single day was 4 on the 9th and 10th of July and 27th of September. The number of Plague attacks recorded during the quarter under review was 119.

Rat raids, inoculation, disinfection and other preventive measures were carried out as usual.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter is more than the number for the corresponding quarter of the last year (1,53,288) by 32,157. Out of 1,85,445 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 71,781 dead rats were examined and 668 or 0.93 per cent. were found to be infected.

The number of persons inoculated during the quarter ending 30th September 1915 was 983.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The Anti-Malarial Measures carried on by the Malaria Department during the quarter under report resulted in 19 wells being filled in, 16 hermetically covered and 45 provided with mosquito-proof covers leaving trap-doors or handpumps attached.

20 cases in which parties failed to comply with the requisitions of the Department in respect of their wells were reported to the Municipal Commissioner and his sanction obtained to the issue of legal notices under Section 381 of the Municipal Act.

Under Section 381 of the Act 368 Notices (73 for wells and 295 for cisterns, etc.) were issued during the quarter under report.

75 Police Court cases of A to E Wards in respect of both wells and cisterns were instituted during the quarter; out of these, 19 cases were complied with and withdrawn.

FEVERS.

To Fevers 601 deaths were referred, being 48 more than in the last quarter but 44 less than in the third quarter of 1914. Of these, 537 deaths were due to Ague and Remittent Fever, being 48 more than in the previous quarter but 14 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

From Enteric Fever 32 deaths were registered as in the preceding quarter, against 40 in the same quarter of the previous year.

Malarial Fever occasioned 32 deaths as in the previous quarter, being 22 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

From Diarrhoea 453 deaths were registered, being 104 more than in the last quarter but 88 less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

To Dysentery 189 deaths were due, being 55 more than in the foregoing quarter but 126 less than in the same quarter of 1914.

Hydrophobia occasioned no death during the quarter, there being 1 in the preceding quarter and 7 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis occasioned 309 deaths, being 19 less than in the last quarter and 43 less than in the same quarter of the previous year. The Diseases of the Respiratory System caused 1,548 deaths, being 154 less than in the antecedent quarter and 445 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1914. Of these, 682 deaths were the result of Bronchitis, being 44 less than in the last quarter but 19 more than in the same quarter of the foregoing year.

To Pneumonia 618 deaths were due, being 119 less than in the previous quarter and 197 less than the third quarter of the last year.

ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths from Accidents and Violence during the quarter was 147, being 18 less than in the previous quarter but 14 more than in the third quarter of 1914.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 2,572 against 2,232 in the previous quarter and 2,958 in the corresponding quarter of 1914.

Amongst children under 5 years of age, the Diseases of the Respiratory and Nervous Systems caused 732 and 301 deaths respectively while to Debility 633 deaths were due. Diarrhoea and Dysentery registered 307 deaths and Small-pox and Measles caused respectively 27 and 10 deaths. 65 deaths were amongst children born prematurely.

The number of cases admitted for confinement in the Municipal Maternity Home during the quarter was 76 against 50 in the preceding quarter. Of these, 59 cases were sent by the District Nurses.

(Continued from Column 6.)

received and acknowledged and among the articles specially needed are warm garments of all kinds, jerseys and Balaclava caps, also gifts of wool and flannel will be gratefully received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously asknowledged, Rs. 467,895-11-9; Balance amount collected by R. C. Members of Secretariat Private and Military Secretaries, Accountant-General, Currency and Stamp Offices for Annual Thanksgiving Mass, Rs. 37-9; H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, Rs. 5,000; Mrs. J. P. A. Wadia, Rs. 51; per Mrs. Ostrehan, Broach, Rs. 550; Mrs S. E. Shellim, Rs. 200; Shree Javeri Mahajan's Motina Dharamna Kanta, Rs. 25; per Mrs. Williamson:—Proceeds of fancy work sold during September, Rs. 95-12; St. George's Hospital Nurses, monthly instalment, Rs. 53; Ahmedabad Branch, per Mrs. Ramanbhai:—Viramgam, Modasa and Gogho Talukas Rs. 1,038, Wife of his Holiness the Acharya Maharaj of Vadtal Rs. 200, small donations Rs. 262, total Rs. 1,500; Byculla Club, 8th monthly instalment, Rs. 250; Mr. Abdulali Mahomedally, Rs. 10; Mr. O. C. Ormsby, Rs. 50; Mr. Killingworth Hedges, C.E., London, Rs. 16; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, 7th monthly instalment, Rs. 750; Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Rs. 100; Mr. Kotak, Rs. 15; Proceeds of Concert organized by the Lady Students of Elphinstone College, Rs. 563; per Collector of Larkhana, Rs. 23 and from Karaj, Rs. 30. Grand Total Rs. 477,215-0-0.

WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE FORTNIGHT.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund write to us:—

During the fortnight which has elapsed since the publication of the last of these Reports, work has progressed steadily at the Branch offices.

On October 5th their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon paid a flying visit to Bombay and personally visited the Store Depot.

The transfer of the Branch offices from Waterloo Mansions to the College of Science Buildings, Mayo Road, had been made after their Excellencies' departure from Bombay to Poona, and Lady Willingdon expressed herself much pleased with the new and improved accommodation, in which the work, in which she takes such a vivid and practical interest, is being carried on.

SUPPLIES TO HOSPITALS.

The visiting of the four Hospitals continues, and the Lady Hardinge Hospital has received 9,200 cigarettes, 2 tins of Sev, 2 tins of papads, and 2 boxes of groundnuts, also parched rice and gram.

Colaba Hospital has received 230 hospital tidy bags, 6 British officers' kit bags, and 12 British kit bags for Rank and File. The "Comforts" distributed to this hospital include 7,000 cigarettes, cheroots, sweets, jams, biscuits, pickles, condensed milk, tea, chutney, notepaper, pipes and walking sticks, also games, playing cards and a puzzle.

St. George's Hospital has been visited as usual, and Comforts given to the convalescent officers.

Marine Lines Hospital has received the usual donation of Rs. 12 for fruit, also 10,350 cigarettes, 2 tins of Sev, 2 cases of papads and 1 tin of betel nut.

Through Mrs. Knight clothing has been distributed to soldiers' wives and children going home and in continuation of the equipment of the teas to convalescent soldiers, held in the grounds of the Ladies' Gymkhana, the Branch has provided table cloths, and dusters. A few books and magazines have also been given to Mrs. Knight for the use of the inmates of the Deolali Hospital.

EQUIPMENT OF HOSPITALSHIPS.

On September 29th Major Markham Carter, I.M.S., personally visited the Branch offices, and made a special appeal for additional equipment for the Hospital Ship Vartla. The Branch made a special effort to comply with his requests, and on October 8th, 9 cases of clothing were despatched to Major Carter. They contained vests, shirts, pyjamas, shorts, slippers, handkerchiefs, dressing gowns, socks, shoes, pillow cases, sheets, blankets, towels, mosquito nets and bandages. Also Aluminium cups and lotahs and several boxes of Comforts for Indian soldiers.

Colonel Heard of the Hospital Ship Takada also received song books, notepaper and envelopes, pyjamas, magazines and fly flaps, besides 6 cases of Hospital Comforts for Indian soldiers.

The Hospital Ship Loyalty for its voyage to England with British troops, was provided with 50 lbs. of cake, 8,000 cigarettes, 36 bottles of pickles, games and playing cards, and for the Indian troops on the return voyage 28 boxes of Hospital Comforts were put on board.

Colonel Dickson S. and T. asked specially for 50 pyjama suits for the hospital at Belgaum and 78 for the hospital at Poona, his request was gladly complied with. On October 4th, 2 cases containing 600 khaki shirts, and 12 Spine protectors were sent to the Officer Commanding, 26th Cavalry, Aden.

During the last fortnight many British Officers and men have been into the Depot with request for kit bags, these were all granted. These bags are very popular, as they contain an outfit for one man, compressed into a very small space.

DESPATCH OF UNITS.

During the last fortnight more than 200 cases have been despatched to the different Regiments and Units in Basra, Muscat, and the smaller ports in the Persian Gulf and British East Africa. Four cases containing 136 kit bags for British officers and men, also 28 cases containing flannel shirts, vests, mosquito nets, etc., were sent to the Persian Gulf, and 1 case to Major Floyd, Norfolk Regiment, containing 300 pairs of dark glasses.

A special application was received from Col. J. B. Smith, I.M.S., in charge of the Bombay Presidency Hospital in Alexandria for 275 bed units, 1,000 pyjama suits, 500 draw sheets, 700 towels, 500 dusters, 1,000 washing gloves, 400 food towels, and 500 pillows. It may interest the public to know that each bed unit consists of 6 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 4 draw sheets, 4 food towels, 4 face towels, 1 orderly towel, 6 handkerchiefs, 6 dusters, 3 small Turkish towels, 2 pyjama suits, 1 bed jacket, 1 pair of bed socks, 1 quilt, 1 mosquito net, 1 washing glove.

APPEAL FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Colonel Smith informs us that his 873 patients particularly felt the want of something to read. We have therefore appealed to the public for books. In view of the ready response that our appeals always receive, we may have some 500 books ready for despatch before long. Mr. Roberts has kindly taken charge of this new work, and he will be very glad to receive in addition to books, packets of periodicals and daily papers for weekly despatch to the Persian Gulf.

We would still ask for the hearty cooperation of the public to enable the Branch to keep up the supply of Comforts to those engaged in the war. The months that are coming, bring with them the additional misery of cold, anything that will mitigate these conditions, will surely be gladly given by those living in warmth and comfort.

Gifts in money and in kind will be gladly

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Oct. 14, 1915.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE.

Having considered in preceding articles the recommendations of the Maclagan Committee regarding the agricultural societies,—which constitute the base of the co-operative structure, we may now discuss its proposals on the financial organisation of the movement. It will be remembered that the primary object for which the Committee was appointed was to examine whether the movement, especially in the higher stages and its financial aspects, was progressing on sound lines. When the movement was first introduced in India, it was recognised that it could not be financed by joint-stock banks, except on a very restricted scale and the original scheme of co-operation did not contemplate the federation of societies into central financing agencies, though it was recognised that agricultural societies could not be expected in all cases to raise their own funds,—which obviously is the ideal aimed at. But it was anticipated that the urban banks would be able to raise sufficient capital to meet both their own needs and those of rural societies. As this arrangement was found inadequate, however, and unsatisfactory, the need for a freer supply of capital and for an improved system of supervision led to the formation, in various parts of the country, of central agencies to finance and control the primary societies and the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 gave them a legal status. The result has been that, at present, with few exceptions in Burma, Bombay and Madras, all the primary societies throughout India are financed by central banks established to do business in an area sometimes coterminous with a district, sometimes with a sub-division and sometimes even smaller. In Bombay, Madras and Burma, the majority of societies are more or less financed by the central banks whose operations extend to many districts. In the last-named province, however, there is an admirable system of guaranteeing unions, numbering nine, which form the link between the financing agency and the primary societies. Each union generally consists of 30 to 35 societies and the mutual guarantee is effected by a rule that each constituent society shall be liable for any default by a society in the repayment of a loan recommended by the union to the extent of the maximum amount of its borrowings from non-members in the twelve months preceding a call. The Committee very properly recommends the extension of this system of guaranteing unions, especially in those parts of the country where a bank dealing with a whole province attempts to deal with societies without the intervention of central bank. For, apart from the advantage of the enhancement of credit which combinations of societies will bring about, these unions can admirably serve the purpose of mutual supervision, mutual assessment of credit and of regular recovery of loans by the influence of personal knowledge and financial responsibility which they can bring to bear upon their task.

The functions of central banks wherever they exist, are twofold: balancing the funds of societies and supplying capital. Besides they can also be used for the purpose of supervision and audit of societies,—though in some provinces full use in the respect has not been made of this important link in the co-operative chain. The majority of central banks in the country are either composed of individuals only as members, or of both individuals and societies. The Committee while rightly favouring the latter type of bank is inclined to stipulate that provision should be introduced which would secure to societies a majority on the directorate and by limiting dividends to a reasonable rate, will prevent individual shareholders from enjoying an undue advantage. It is also under the apprehension that societies doing business with central banks composed of individuals only may become a prey to the capitalistic tendencies of the shareholders. The underlying idea in all this being that the interests of the classes who manage and control both types of banks must necessarily clash with those of societies. This idea runs throughout the part of the Report which deals with the financial organization of the movement. But it obviously loses sight of the debt which the movement owes to the professional and moneyed-classes of the country, who have so far principally financed it by starting central and provincial banks, not generally with an idea of dividend-hunting, but for the express purpose of helping the agriculturists by collecting money on the security of share capital and by their own personal influence, and not a few of them as directors and promoters of these banks have given much of their time and service in managing on sound lines the institutions they have started. With business efficiency they have also brought to the movement the confidence of the investing class. And, therefore, the main objection to banks, where the management is provided entirely from the members of the constituent societies, is that they will fail to enlist the assistance of the commercial middle classes who, alone, are at all capable of conducting a bank of any dimensions, and on whose assistance and co-operation the financial support of other members of their class depends. Of course the ideal that every one should wish to be realised is that with this guidance and assistance the agriculturist will soon have developed the indigenous ability to provide for central banks an efficient and independent management. The central banks raise the major portion of their capital by inviting deposits from the public; a portion of these deposits are on current account or for short periods not exceeding three months; a portion is on fixed deposits for terms exceeding one year, but more than half is for periods ranging from three months to one year, while the terms of the loans to societies are considerably longer. The Committee divides the in-comings and out-goings of co-operative banks into two parts,—"incomings from loan repayments, which can to a large extent be controlled, and from new deposits and renewals of old deposits, which the banks cannot control; and outgoings of sums invested in new business, which again can be controlled, and of sums repaid to depositors, which cannot be controlled." The repayments of loans should then go to repayment of depositors, and new business should be financed from new deposits and from renewals. And, inasmuch as agricultural conditions are unstable and in a varying degree lead to temporary failure to repay loans, co-operative banks may at any time have to meet withdrawals of deposits without being enabled to do so from loan repayments and to ensure their ability to do this they must, according to the Committee, maintain adequate fluid resources in cash or gilt-edged securities. The Committee therefore makes it its principal recommendation that co-operative banks should maintain "a sum sufficient to meet half the fixed deposits falling due during the ensuing year, as fluid resources in order to meet the claims of depositors or to provide for financial needs in times of special scarcity."

This proposal forms the most important portion of the Committee's report as it will affect not only the growth of co-operative banks, but will also have a marked effect on the development of the whole co-operative moment. The considerations prompting it are that the safety of a bank depends only on its fluid resources, whereas it depends chiefly on the nature of business done; that there should be no element of probability in fixing the amount of fluid resources to secure this safety; that no allowances should be made for the knowledge of local conditions or the habits of depositors; and that to attain this rigid uniformity any amount of financial sacrifice is justifiable. In the case of co-operative banks whose directors possess an intimate knowledge of the nature and strength of depositors, renewals of deposits can be estimated months ahead without any great difficulty and this has been proved quite recently from the fact that all these institutions have been able to carry on their work successfully even in times of crisis on a comparatively small portion of fluid resources and on fairly sound lines. Besides, apart from the inadvisability and impracticability of a rigid uniform system for different provinces, whose co-operative financial conditions differ widely, the proposal of the Committee, if carried out, cannot but have the effect of raising the margin between borrowing and lending rates with the consequent raising of the rate of interest charged to societies and with the further inevitable result of creating dissatisfaction as far as the agriculturist is concerned. The Committee, in its anxiety to be over-cautious in fact, appears to have been led away beyond the regions of practical and sound advice merely academic considerations. What it should have done was merely to lay down general principles on which co-operative banks should be run leaving those managing and controlling them full discretion to work out details suited to local conditions. And instead of insisting on this point, it should have realised the difficulties of co-operative banks in discounting agricultural "paper,"—the "pro-note" or the bond deposited by societies with banks which, representing as it does security remote and inconvenient to sell is not acceptable to ordinary joint stock bank, and should have urged on the attention of Government the need of evolving some machinery for the purpose. To this latter point we shall recur

Notes of the Day.

Greek Policy and Greece

Reuter's account of the debate in the Greek Chamber is not very illuminating. It is difficult to believe that the Premier had nothing more important to say than that Greek policy would continue to be what it had been since the beginning of the war, "neutrality and to be armed" as regards the present and the "policy to be adapted to future events." In any case the statement is incorrect. Greek policy has been definitely changed since the beginning of the war and the mobilisation is a matter of only a few weeks ago. We suppose that what is meant by adaptation to future events is, that Greece will wait to see what chance Servia and the Allies have of saving the situation for Greece before she wastes any of her own blood or money in the "crushing of Bulgaria" for which she hopes. M. Venezelos is a little more explicit and a little stronger, which is gratifying, as he could undoubtedly be master of the situation if he liked. But even M. Venezelos is disappointing, and his statement represents a policy of cynical selfishness which will make Greece look exceedingly small in the eyes of Europe. Bulgaria is to be crushed. But Greece will wait in her own interests to see whether it can be done without her assistance before she intervenes to save Hellenism from being "completely vanquished." Well, the only comment to be made upon that is, that it is to be sincerely hoped that Bulgaria will be crushed now without Greek help, since she is not prepared to extend it when it would be most valuable and when her own honour insistently demands that it should be forthcoming.

The Western Front.

There is considerable sense in the comments of the Paris "New York Herald" which are telegraphed by the correspondent of the "Pioneer." As we have insisted during the last few days, the more troops Germany and Austria send to the Balkan theatre of war the easier will be the task of the Allies on the western and eastern fronts. The "Times" military correspondent re-echoes the fear that has apparently emanated from a certain section of opinion in France that the Allies may, by diverting too many troops to the Balkan theatre, weaken themselves in the West, and thus delay the great day that is looked for so anxiously, when the driving of the Germans back to the Rhine will definitely begin. We think that is an exaggerated fear. According to our available information, and all calculations based thereon, the Allies should have enough troops for the Western Front and to spare for the Balkan campaign. The significant admission is made by the military critic of the "Berliner Tageblatt" that the German army in Champagne will have to be sacrificed. It is certain that nothing but a miracle, in view of the recent gains of the French in this area, can save this army presently from the disaster of annihilation, capture or headlong retreat. And disaster to any part of the German line involves disaster to the whole.

Bulgaria's Dilemma.

"The Times" correspondent calculates that nothing less than 300,000 men contributed by the Allies can enable Servia to withstand the Teuton-Bulgarian attacks. That is not an excessive calculation, but it ought to be within the power of the Allies to meet that demand and according to a Paris telegram the demand is being met. If Italy decides to join in this campaign there should certainly be no difficulty in bringing the Allied armies in this area much above this number. Servia is believed to have 250,000 men available. It is doubtful whether Bulgaria can count upon more than 200,000 for actual fighting. In this connection a most significant statement was made by the French Premier in his speech in the Chamber on Tuesday. He said Russia had expressed anxiety to join in aiding Serbia and to-morrow her troops would be "fighting side by side with ours." That, combined with the declaration that Greece and Roumania had given cordial support, may mean that Roumania has agreed to the passage of Russian troops across her territory. It is true that M. Viviani's statement was in reference to the negotiations before Bulgaria declared her hand, but if Roumania was assisting the Entente Powers diplomatically, then she may be willing now to help them by giving passage to Russian troops, just as Greece has helped by allowing the landing of the Allied troops at Salonica. That, at any rate, is the only explanation that offers itself of the French Premier's important statement. It is one thing to get the Bulgarian soldier to fight the Servians and the French and the English, but the matter will wear a new aspect when they are called upon to fight Russians. The realisation that they are actually to be opposed to the soldiers of their great liberator-ally will destroy their enthusiasm for the war, if it does not make it altogether impossible for their generals to lead them to the attack.

Mr. Chamberlain's Astounding Blunder.

The telegram recording the gist of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the deputation which waited on him to urge the importance of improving the means for female education in India and the appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter, is enough to take one's breath away at the incompetence it reveals on the part of the Secretary of State to appreciate the state of public feeling in this country in regard to matters of this kind. Mr. Chamberlain exposes an ignorance on the subject that is positively astounding. And, what is worse, reveals the fact that those who should be competent to advise him and enlighten his ignorance have either not been consulted or have gravely misled him. We have no hesitation in affirming that Mr. Chamberlain's unsympathetic reception of the deputation—which was positively aggressive in its character,—will arouse the utmost surprise and indignation in all vocal sections of the community in this country. We shall deal more fully with the question later, but no time should be lost in expressing the sense of disappointment that will be felt in this country that the office of Secretary of State for India should be filled by a politician who can take up such a deplorable attitude in regard to one of the most pressing problems which faces India, and who is so stupid and tactless as to insist on the reiteration of a term in describing the people of this country which has definitely been banished from all official documents by the ukase of the Government of India, because it notoriously gives offence to those to whom it is applied.

The Egregious Mr. Moore of Muttra.

The other day Mr. Moore, the Joint Magistrate, issued an order which insinuated that his Court-room was being used as a waiting room by the members of the Bar. This insinuation was strongly resented by the latter as being wholly unjustifiable and they very properly asserted the right of free entry in open Court to watch judicial proceedings. They further entered a protest against the continued discourteous treatment of the Joint Magistrate towards them evidenced by the strange attitude of the former in bolting the doors of his court room during court hours. Mr. Moore, the Joint Magistrate, being apparently at a loss to justify his unmagisterial behaviour has now presented to the members of the Bar what he probably considers an ultimatum, that "my relations with the Bar will be unfriendly in future." The best way to terminate this ridiculous deadlock is for the Government of the United Provinces to sever all Mr. Moore's relations with the Bar, unfriendly or otherwise.

Two Indians and a Taxi-Driver.

A contemporary tells the following story as illustrative of the greater interest now being taken in England of things Indian, and of the Indians themselves. Some little time ago two wounded Indian non-commissioned officers found themselves more or less lost in London. They were unable to find their destination, and had been some time in a taxi. Fortunately they met a retired Anglo-Indian official, who put matters right for them. The taxi-meter showed something like eight shillings to pay, and the driver was somewhat concerned as to the reception of its demand. The Indians explained that he need have no fears but after a moment's reflection the driver said he would do the job for three shillings, as his "fares" were brave men who fought for England. Nothing would induce him to take a penny more. "We are only beginning to know these chaps," he said, as he drove off.

The Father of the Submarine.

France, as every one knows, showed the way to the rest of the world with the submarine. Her forwardness in this respect was due to the genius of M. Romazzoti, who collaborated with M. Zede in the production of the first vessel of this type to be entered on the French naval list, in 1890. Subsequently he drew up the plans for 20 submarines of the Naiade type. His death in mail week is being duly lamented by the French Navy,—yet one cannot help feeling that it was a pity that his inventiveness could not have been deferred for a quarter of a century. Without the submarine the present war would have been a lighter affair for the British Navy.

"MAHRATTA" DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. KELKAR ACQUITTED.

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 13.

The defamation case in which Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor, the "Mahratta," stood charged with defamation in connection with the municipal elections, was decided to-day by the City Magistrate, Poona, who acquitted Mr. Kelkar.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BIG RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

STRYPA FRONT BROKEN

GREEK PREMIER ON HIS POLICY.

ALLIES' MARVELLOUS AERIAL ARMY.

The Russians have gained another big success by breaking the enemy' front on the River Strypa in the south-eastern theatre.

On the western front the battle continues in the Souchez region, the French having taken more prisoners. There has been a violent, reciprocal bombardment in Lorraine.

The Greek Premier announced in the Chamber that the Government's

A competent authority calculates that there are 300,000 Allies at Salonika, sufficient to safeguard Serbia.

Italy is co-operating in the transport and landing of the Allied troops at Salonika, and it is considered there is a possibility of her taking an active part in the Balkan campaign.

The population generally in Bulgaria is grieved and anxious at the turn events had taken, the best circles being discontented and uneasy at the Government's policy Many reservists declared they would lay down their arms rather than fight against Russia.

A Serbian communiqué says that the Bulgarians have reached a point 25 miles south-east of Nish and only ten miles to the eastward of the railway. But all attacks have hitherto been heavily repulsed.

policy was of armed neutrality as regards the present. The policy will be adapted to future events.

The progress of the French in Champagne continues.

British and American journalists have inspected the great aero parks in France containing the newest and most wonderful additions to the aerial army. Recent developments in battle-planes, cruiser-planes, scouts and torpedo-planes are such that the account reads like a romance.

GERMAN TEXTILE FACTORIES CLOSING DOWN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

German textile factories continue to shut down owing to lack of raw material.

HOUSTON LINER FROM INDIA SUNK.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Houston liner Halizones, homeward bound from India, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

RUSSIANS SCORE ANOTHER SUCCESS.

ENEMY'S FRONT ON RIVER STRYPA BROKEN.

300,000 ALLIED TROOPS FOR SERBIA.

ANOTHER BIG RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY'S STRYPA FRONT BROKEN.

VICTORY BEING FOLLOWED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.

The Russians have gained a big success in the south-eastern theatre.

They have broken the enemy's front on the river Strypa and already sixty officers, two thousand men, four guns and ten machine-guns have been captured.

The Russians are following up this success.

BATTLE OF LAKES.

FURTHER GAINS BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.

A communiqué confirms the details of the Russian victory on the Strypa which was gained after the storming of the enemy's last line of defence and a strong fortified work and the repulse of a violent counter-attack.

Desperate fighting continues in the Dvinsk region. The Germans, north-west of Illukst, captured part of the Russian trenches but the Russian artillery forced the Germans to abandon the trenches and the village on the southern shore of Lake Demmen north-east of Novoalexandrovsk.

The Russians covered by a fog suddenly at dawn on the 10th inst. without firing a shot attacked and carried three lines of trenches on the lake shore capturing prisoners and machine-guns. The Russians were also successful on the northern shore of Lake Brisviatz. The Russians south of Lake Obole crossed the river Prorva and occupied three villages. They also captured the Isthmus at the northern end of Lake Boguinskoe.

The Germans were dislodged with the bayonet from a village south-west of Pinsk and fled in disorder losing heavily, under maxim fire.

The Russian cavalry made a series of successful raids south of Pripet on the left bank of the Styr.

The attempts of the enemy to cross the Styr below Tcharotrysk were unsuccessful.

RECENT RUSSIAN GAINS.

HALF LOST GROUND RECOVERED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables:—

London, October 12. The "Times" Petrograd correspondent states that the Russians have regained more that half the ground ceded after retiring from Lusk, from which town they are distant 13 miles. These successes have been gained on a 60 miles' front.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

London, October 12:—The "Echo Belge" learns that the air rid over Ghent and Courtrai on Friday was extremely successful. Every hanger and aerodrome was burnt out with their contents. Ten houses were fired.

GERMANS MUST SACRIFICE CHAMPAGNE ARMY.

London, October 12. Bernhard Keellerman writing in the "Tagelbatt" from near Lille says that in the last few days the French have fired over three million shells.

The German losses are naturally heavy. He expresses the belief that the whole of the Champagne army must be sacrified. The French have attacked the whole line with unprecedented vigour and courage.

A GREAT NATURALIST.

DEATH OF M. FABRE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death, at the age of 91, of the French naturalist Mr. Fabre is announced.

Jean Henri Fabre the eminent naturalist was born at Aveynon in 1823. His chief publications were "Souvenirs Entomologiques," "Life and Love of the Insect World," "Social Life in the Insect World."

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL WORMALD.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Brigadier-General Frank Wormald has been killed in action in France.

Brigadier-General Frank Wormald was well-known in India, and when the war broke out was acting second in command with the rank of Major in the 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars which regiment arrived in India from England on October 19, 1909. He received his Commission in 1891 and had earned a D.S.O.

THE BALKAN THEATRE

ITALY'S COOPERATION AT SALONIKA.

MAY TAKE AN ACTIVE PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A Paris correspondent says that Italy is co-operating in the transport and landing of the Allied troops at Salonika, and the Italian Military Attache is conferring with the General Staff there.

The correspondent adds that perhaps Italy will decide to take an active part in the war in the Balkan theatre and radically alter the whole situation.

DEFENCE OF BELGRADE

50,000 SHELLS POURED INTO THE TOWN.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

A telegram from Nish, dated October 10, mentions stubborn fighting on the hills surrounding Belgrade. The summits have been taken and retaken and artillery has been firing uninterruptedly for three days.

The Serbians in the morning seized excellent positions in the neighbourhood of Topchider, throwing back the Germans on the suburb of Belgrade. Fighting is continuing ferociously.

The enemy threw more than fifty thousand shells into the town, not sparing hospitals and churches. The synagogue was destroyed and hundreds of Jewish families who had taken refuge in the vaults were buried.

A battery of French artillery participated in the defence of the capital and British troops with heavy guns inflicted severe losses on the enemy and sank two monitors in the Danube.

MOVEMENTS OF BULGARIAN TROOPS.

ALL ATTACKS HEAVILY REPULSED

NISH, Oct. 12.

The communiqué confirms that the Bulgarians are attacking Kniashivatz. It is also officially announced that the Bulgarians are moving along the Vlasina river and have reached a point twenty-five miles south-east of Nish and only ten miles to the eastward of the railway. But all attacks have hitherto been heavily repulsed.

DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN FORCES

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The distribution of the Bulgarian military forces indicates that Pirot and Nish and not Macedonia will be their immediate objective.

BULGARIAN DIVISIONS ATTACKING SERBIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A telegram from Athens says that two Bulgarian divisions are attacking the Serbians in the direction of Kniashivatz, which is 26 miles north-east of Nish.

SERBIAN NEWS FROM GERMAY SOURCES.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE COMPLETED

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

The bulk of Serbian news still comes from German sources. It is pompously phrased to impress neutrals.

To-night's Berlin communiqué says that further battles have developed on the Drina between Shabatz and Gradiste. The crossing of the Danube has been completed.

RESULTS OF THE FIGHTING.

AN AUSTRIAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

A Vienna communiqué from the Servian front claims 'to have gained considerable ground' but only six hundred prisoners.

The communiqué says that the Austrians captured in Belgrade nine naval guns and twenty-six field-guns. It speaks of the bloody fighting and concludes:

The Danube flotilla is removing the river mines and the Russian sea mines.

BULGARIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Bulgarian Minister in London has been handed his passports.

POLICY OF GREECE.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

TO BE ADAPTED TO FUTURE EVENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Oct. 11.

M. Zaimis announced in the Chamber that the Government's policy was the same as had been followed since the beginning of the war, neutrality and to be armed, as regards the present. The policy will be adapted to future events.

M. Venezelos replying said that the majority in the Chamber would support the Government as long as the principles of this policy were unchanged. It was not a question as to whether Greece ought to join in the war but when it was to the interest of Greece that Bulgaria should be crushed. Should Bulgaria conquer Hellenism would be completely vanquished. The sitting was adjourned till the 18th instant.

ATHENS, Oct. 13.

M. Venezelos in the course of his speech, revealed the assurances received from the Entente concerning the restitution of the Aegean Islands and Cyprus to Greece.

PROLONGED GREEK ABSTENTION NOW IMPRACTICABLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 11th October:—

A thirty miles strip of Serbia separates the Turko-Bulgarian from the Teutonic forces.

The Paris press apparently regards the prevention of a junction as of the most vital interest to the Allies. The effect produced in Paris by the Greek crisis is diminishing. Confidence is now expressed that prolonged Greek abstention is impracticable.

The Paris edition of the "New York Herald" states that the action of the Kaiser in forcing King Ferdinand to leave his ambush has deprived King Constantine of all his chances of remaining on the fence. He must descend on the Allies' side.

300,000 ALLIES AT SALONIKA

RUSSIA AND ITALY MUST ASSIST.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Chairman of one of the French Parliamentary Commissions states in an interview that a competent authority calculates that there are three-hundred thousand Allies at Salonika, sufficient to safeguard Serbia. He says that the Commission is resolved that this shall be accomplished without delay despite every obstacle.

The "Temps" remarks that the debate in the Chamber emphasises that Russia and Italy must liberally assist the British and the French in defending Serbia.

FORCES ATTACKING SERBIA.

EIGHT AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY CORPS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is estimated in Rome that eight Austrian and German Army Corps are attacking the Serbians on a fifty mile front.

It is stated that the Prince of Wied, the ex-King of Albania, is with the Germans against the Serbians. Bands commanded by Bulgarians have already been organised in Albania for the purpose of attacking Montenegro and Serbia.

German newspapers declare that the Allies are preparing to land at Dedeagatch.

BULGARIA'S LAP E.

POPULATION GRIEVED AND ANXIOUS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A telegram from Salonika dated Ooctober 9, says Reuter's Sofia correspondent arrived there with the Entente Ministers.

He says that the Bulgarian authorities, from the King downwards, were most courteous to the departing Ministers, the population generally was grieved and anxious at the turn events had taken. The best circles were discontented and uneasy at the Government's policy.

Many reservists declared that they would lay down their arms rather than fight Russia.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

CHEERS FOR "MOTHER RUSSIA."

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A telegram to "The Times" from Salonika says that the special train conveying the Entente Ministers from Sofia to Dedeagatch passed several train-loads of recruits who greeted them with frantic cheers for "Mother Russia."

Greek refugees state that eighty men have been courtmartialled and shot in Bulgarian Black Sea villages for refusing to fight against the Russians.

The agrarian leader stambulivski, who reproached King Ferdinand, has been imprisoned.

ALLIES' AERIAL ARMY.

MARVELLOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN BATTLE-PLANES.

THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FIGHTIN FLEET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

A despatch from Paris describes the first inspection by a party of British and American journalists of the great aero parks, containing the newest and most wonderful additions to the aerial army. Recent developments are such that the account reads almost like a romance.

The aerial army is formed of divisions and squadrons, with battle-planes, cruiser-planes, scouts and torpedo-planes, all heavily armed and carrying three-inch cannon and mitrailleuses.

THE MONSTER OF THE FLEET.

As we entered the vast enclosure, a monster battle-plane loomed thirty feet high, and a hundred and thirty feet across a number of its planes. This is the first actual realisation of a battle-plane, other aerial dreadnoughts not having proved practical.

Then rose this monster of the fleet, carrying a crew of twelve and two cannon on its wings throwing three-inch steel projectiles. The machine was as steady as an ordinary biplane.

Next rose a fleet of armoured cruisers, over a front of half a mile, heavily armoured. They rose almost vertically at a speed of ninety miles an hour. Soon there was the roar of three-inch guns overhead, and one daring flier fired his gun while plunging.

SQUADRONS WILL SOON BEGIN ATTACKING.

Soldiers make capital operators after three months' instruction. Numerous schools are equipping many thousand for this new and terrible aerial war in which France takes the lead. These squadrons will soon begin attacking the enemy's communications and railway junctions with demoralising effect.

GERMANY'S BALKAN ADVENTURE.

COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

The Paris edition of the "New York Herald" states:—Germany's Balkan adventure will be advantageous to the Allies who possess vast reserves of men and munitions. The more troops Germany sends to the Balkans the less difficult it becomes for the Allies to carry the war into Germany. The Allies in fact control the situation both here and in the Balkans. Not since the war began have the military and political horizons been clearer. Pessimists would do well to think again.

On the other hand "The Times" military correspondent still regards the French and Russian frontiers as the main theatre and doubts the advisability of the Allies starting a great campaign in the Balkans, because Germany beckons thither. Thus despite the fact that he considers that in the absence of Greek or Roumanian intervention only the despatch of an Allied force of 300,000 men can enable Serbia to withstand Teuton-Bulgarian attacks.

He argues that we should press the offensive in the west while Russia should strive to the utmost to build up new armies with complete equipment. The correspondent does not touch on the possibility of Italian help in the Balkans, although the Italian military attache in Athens has left for Salonika to confer with his Anglo-French confreres.

ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

An official Note published in Italy declares that the momentary absence of Italian troops from Salonika does not imply the deliberate abstention of Italy or the refusal to intervene. The "Cologne Gazette" quotes a statement of the Budapest Hirlap that Bulgaria has informed Greece that events in Salonika are not in consonance with the declarations of the Greek Minister in Sofia.

BULGARIA'S ARMIES

"The Times" Bucharest correspondent states that Bulgaria's eleven divisions are forming three armies. The first is directed towards Uskub, the second fights Greece, the third watches Roumania.

A Petrogard official communiqué states that a British submarine shelled and destroyed a German transport near the coast.

THE WESTERN FRONT

SOUCHEZ BATTLE CONTINUES.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT IN LORRAINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 12.

The communiqué reports that the battle continues in the Souchez region. The French have taken more prisoners. There has been a violent reciprocal bombardment in Lorraine.

PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE CONTINUES.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE AISNE.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

A communiqué says: The enemy in the afternoon bombarded very violently the trenches we captured yesterday north-east of Souchez when we took 164 prisoners.

An intense artillery duel occurred south of the Somme and on the Aisne front.

Our progress continues in Champagne towards the La Goutte Ravine which we command westwards.

Attempted enemy attacks in Lorraine and the Vosges completely failed.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

PURSUIT OF DEFEATED ENEMY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Press Bureau says that the british under Lieut.-Colonel Haywood after a thirty hours' engagement captured Wumbyagga in the Cameroons which forms a marked advance in the southern region. The enemy in considerable force are being pursued.

Reuter learns that with the return of the dry season active operations will be resumed both north and south.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

ANOTHER NOTE BY DR. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Oct, 13.

A fresh Note to Germany on the subject of the William P. Frye insists on the removal of passengers and crews from American ships destroyed by submarines to a safer place than the ships' boats.

COTTON CONTRABAND.

EVERY PRECAUTION BEING TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At question time in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that raw cotton waste and cotton yarn were all contraband. Every possible precaution was being taken to prevent them from reaching Germany.

It was intended to declare contraband forthwith cotton piece-goods and other cotton products and to prohibit the export of such goods, which are capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives, to neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria.

BALKAN SITUATION.

M. VIVIANI'S STIRRING STATEMENT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Making a statement in the Chamber on the Balkan situation, M. Viviani detailed how the Allies strove to reestablish Balkan unity based on mutual sacrifices. Serbia had assented to cruel sacrifices and Greece and Rumania gave cordial support, but the efforts were wrecked by Bulgaria's double-dealing.

It was now the duty of the Allies to help heroic Serbia threatened on two fronts. They were closely co-operating to this end without weakening their own fronts. They meant to ensure for Serbia, Greece and Rumania respect for the Treaty of Bukharest, of which they were guarantors.

M. Viviani ridiculed the comparison of the landings at Salonika with Germany's violation of Belgium. He concluded:—

The British and French Governments are agreed regarding the importance of the forces to be employed. We are in perfect accord with General Joffre. Russia has expressed anxiety to join in aiding Serbia and to-morrow her troops will be fighting side by side with ours. Never has accord between the Allies been closer and more complete and never have we been more confident of a common victory.

AUSTRIA'S APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PAPER FOR SPECIE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Austrian Government has appealed to the public to bring all gold and silver jewellery and plate and other articles of these metals to the Mint. Persons who surrender gold and silver are promised full payment in bank notes.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

DEPUTATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REFUSES TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mrs. Fawcett headed a deputation at the India Office to urge the importance of improving the means for female education in India and the appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain relpying agreed as to the importance of female education in India and he in no way underestimated the influence of women in India on the life of the community but the question of female education in India required most delicate handling. The memorialists claimed a widespread demand in India for the tackling of the question. He was unable to trace any such representations in India through channels now available to the native population. More than ever before such a movement should originate in India rather than in London. He was not disposed to appoint a Committee. He did not know if the Indian Government would welcome the project. He would transmit the memorial to the Indian Government without any recommendations, not desiring to prejudice any decision of the Indian Government on it but the moment in any case was inopportune. The scheme would involve great financial outlay and the moment when the Empire was at stake, was not the best for a careful study of such a vast problem. Moreover, the Education Department had recently been entrusted for the first time to a native. This was an excellent reason for waiting to see what recommendations, if any, he would make.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

BILL FOR SUSPENSION OF EXAMINATION

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington introduced a Bill enabling persons during the war and for two years afterwards to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination.

SUGAR COMMISSION

STRONG WARNING TO DEALERS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Sugar Commission has issued a strong warning to wholesale and retail dealers in sugar against charging over fixed prices and threatening to cut off the supplies of the offenders.

LORD DERBY'S MILITARY ASSISTANT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

It is understood that General Mackinnon will be Lord Derby's chief military assistant for recruiting.

PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Princess Arthur of Connaught has been operated on for appendicitis. Her condition is satisfactory.

DEATH OF REV. J. MARKS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The death is announced of the Reverend John Marks, Missionary in Burma.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Curzon was present yesterday at the meeting of the Cabinet War Committee.

WRECK OF A ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A letter from Brussels says that a Zeppelin was destroyed in a storm on September 7th and several of the crew were killed.

THE "GRAPHIC" MAP OF THE DARDANELLES.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., have favoured us with a copy of "The Graphic" Map of the Dardanelles operations, of which they have secured the sale agency in India. It is drawn in relief and is designed to illustrate graphically the joint naval and military operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula and to enable the readers to follow the movements of the Allies. The extremely hilly nature of the country and the enormous difficulties of securing positions of vantage to fight the enemy are clearly brought out on the map. The "Graphic Map" is one of the best maps of the Peninsula we have come across and it should prove of much help to any careful student of the war. The price of the Map is 6d. net.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE

MISS MARIE REILLY CROSS-EXAMINED.

WITNESS' REMORSE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COONOOR, Oct. 13.

At yesterday's hearing of the Coonoor abduction case, Miss Marie Reilley, further cross-examined deposed: "I went walking to the toll-gate near Ootacamund. I had not seen Craigmore toll-gate before. Near Graigmore toll-gate Miss Violet Reilley met me. Miss Violet Reilley came on a cycle to the toll bar. Miss Violet Reilley made an appointment that I was to meet her at the toll-gate. From the toll-gate Miss Violet Reilley took me to a big House. Violet opened the house herself. Violet and I stayed in that house for three days and three nights. It is just as good as any other house. It has a nice flower garden. There are two bed rooms and breakfast was sent from the railway station. Violet let me have a blanket. I took three dresses I carried the dressing case from Coonoor to Ooty. When I arrived at that house I intended to stay for a week. I did not write to my brother or sister about my whereabouts. It did not strike me then that I would be thereby causing my brother and sister anxiety.

At this stage Mr. Gonsalves handed over to witness two of the letters that were found in Rangaswamy's room and filed as exhibits. The letters bore the name of Marie Reilley.

Witness got indignant and sobbing with a handkerchief in her hands said, "Infernal lies, downright impertinence."

Mr. Gonslaves addressing the Court drew attention of the Court to the fact that the witness volunteered the statement without the letters being read to her.

Another exhibit of the diary being shown witness said it looked like her handwriting.

STAY AT STAR VILLA.

Continuing, witness went on to depose:—On 11th July I received a letter from Violet Reilly that, if I left home I would get Rs. 25,000 and the cottage. On 9th August I decided to leave home. There were servants in the house when I left home. I went by the Orange Grove Road to Star Villa. I knew the road as I used to go by that road to my aunty's house. When I arrived at Star Villa I did not tell Mrs. Newman who I was. Mrs. Newman must have known about it. In greeting me Mrs. Newman said "Come in darling" at the threshold of Star Villa. At first I did not know from where the greetings came and afterwards Mrs. Newman said she knew my father for 14 years. I did not speak to Mrs. Newman at Star Villa. I had no conversation with Mrs. Newman I was quite at home while I stayed at Star Villa. I kept reserved when I stayed at Star Villa. Violet Reilley came to see me that very day when I arrived at Star Villa. Violet did not talk to me about my fortune. Mrs. Newman was in the same room. We went to Star Villa on a Wednesday.

GIVEN A DRINK.

The drink was given to me on a Wednesday after we arrived at Star Villa. After I went to the bedroom at Star Villa I told Mrs. Newman that I was tired and she gave the drink. I told Mrs. Newman I never touched anything. Mrs. Newman said "go on" and looked with daggering eyes on me. I took the drinks in order to take away those daggering eyes. It made me giddy as I do not even touch wine and it whirled my head. My head rolled on for an hour or so. I decided after taking this stuff not to have it again. I told Violet about the liquor and she thought it did not matter much. I did not take any steps to recover the cottage and Rs. 25,000 from my father's estate At half-past five Mrs. Newman on a Saturday told me that she was leaving Star Villa. She was going to remove. As I was in Mrs. Newman's house I had to obey her. During the four days I was at Star Villa the inmates were all so kind that I did not think of going back to my people and I was quite happy. Saturday evening Mrs. Newman gave me another drink, then she pulled out her husband's clothes and she forced me to put them on. Mrs. Newman threatened me and even said she would smack, me. To avoid getting a smack, I took the drink and told Mrs. Newman I would get sick. Right enough, when I got at Connemara Cottage I vomitted. I thought it was not nice for an old person like Mrs. Newman to get a young lady to drink liquor, but I saw Mrs. Newman drinking herself. I did not like the idea of being dressed as a man, in fact no girl will like such an idea. My hands and face were blackened with charcoal and it was absurd to have it done so. I did not look at a looking-glass after I was so dressed and there was no looking glass. I decided to leave Connemara Cottage where Mrs Newman removed to at the earliest opportunity. The next day all doors of Connemara Cottage were locked and I was not even allowed to go to Church.

WITNESS' REMORSE.

The witness in feeling terms said:—I believe in God and no one else. All doors were locked and I spent Sunday in prayer and meditation in Conemara Cottage. From that day I looked upon Mrs. Newman as a horrible person. The occurrence alleged to have been committed by accused Rungasawamy, about which I wrote, occurred after a week. I had arrived at Connemara Cottage. I do not know the name of the indecent book given to me to read; it had a vulgar picture and I did not read the book. I threw it down. The witness here wrote a few lines from the book given to her to read by Mrs. Newman. From this incident I was confirmed in my opinion of Mrs. Newman. She was a horrible person

During the examination, the witness Mr. Gonsalves said that only when a question of any importance was asked witness pretended to go into hysterics, while at other periods she was always cheeky in the box.

with the permission of the Court went outside, as the room was stuffy. The Court rose for the day.

The cross-examination of this witness is not finished, though she was in the box for about five hours.

LATER.

The case against A. R. Rangaswamy and Mrs. Newman for alleged abduction of Miss Marie Reilly, was resumed to-day before Mr. J. Gray, First Class Magistrate.

Miss Marie Reilly further cross-examined by Mr. Gonsalves, said:— I did not run away from home but went to my aunt's place. I did not tell my brother and sister as my brother was employed in an estate while my sister was in school. I did not tell my servants as they were beyond my grounds. I came back at five in the evening the same day. My sister questioned me as we never go out alone. I told my sister and she said there was no harm. I was then under the impression not to leave the house without her permission. This must have been in April or May. Violet Reilly wrote to me to stay with her at Ootacamund and I should have had the common sense to go either by carriage or by train. Since Violet had dictated the roads, I went walking. I do not know the distance of the house I stayed at from Mr. Mitchell's house. I went from the big house to the hospital at Ootacamund in a rickshaw. I do not know Miss Blackwell in Ooty but my sister knows her.

Mr. Gonsalves asked witness to write as follows:—"You must excuse me for troubling you. Will you kindly send me Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 as I want it in a hurry as I want to buy some things. I want to bolt to Madras. Will you be so kind as to do it. My people won't let me work or go out at all. Will you also drive me in your car up to Madras on the night at 1 o'clock. I will be most thankful to you but don't mention a word because I am doing it without anyone's knowledge and I will return the money when I am working in Madras.—Your truly, Marie Reilly."

When the original was produced yesterday Miss Reilly said that the handwriting in the original copy looked like hers. Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar suggested that a handwriting expert should be examined.

STORY OF A DIARY.

Witness continuing said:—I knew the accused Rangaswamy at Conemara Cottage.

Miss Violet Reilly told me the second accused's name was Rangaswamy. Mrs. Newman introduced me to Rangaswamy. When Violet came with me she told me the second accused's name was Rangaswamy. Rangaswamy was introduced to me by Mrs. Newman at Conemara Cottage at 7 p.m. I was introduced to Rangaswamy by Mrs. Newman as Mr. Rangaswamy in the presence of Miss Violet Reilly. I was not pleased with the introduction. I did not speak to Rangaswamy at all that day nor did he speak to me. Beside Violet and Rangaswamy who came to Conemara Cottage there were two others who were also introduced to me by Mrs. Newman. Mrs. Newman simply said this is Miss Reilly. I did not shake hands with them nor were their names mentioned to me. This was the first occasion Rangaswamy came. Before I reached Conemara Cottage I did not know any Sait boys. Mrs. Newman told me the name of the Sait boys whom I mentioned. Miss Violet Reilly told me that of the two men who came to Conemara Cottage one was Rangaswamy and the other one Mr. Lovocah. Some peolpe came two or three days afterwards. I did not speak to Rangaswamy. This company came three or four days prior to the occurrence I wrote in the paper. I only spoke to Violet and did not tell her about my fortune. I do not know one Malee Rangaswamy. There was one Malee Rungen who used to work at our cottage. I do not know any of our servants. I saw Rungen about a month ago. I do not know if Rungen came to Starvilla while I stayed there. I never saw him at Conemara Cottage as I was all the while inside.

Mr. Gonsalves asked witness whether she wrote exhibit A, a diary put in and in reply she said:—I know now the contents of the paper put into my hands. I just now read it during the interval.

Witness said she was given something to drink and then she wrote it.

Mr. Walker interrupted and said it was unfair to press the question.

Miss Marie Reilly crying said:—I made a mistake regarding it. As I said I was made to drink something and I was made to write.

Witness cried bitterly and was allowed to go out for a while.

Witness said that she was subject to hysterical fits and Mr. Gonsalves was frightening her.

SIR PERCY SCOTT.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

To defend London against air-craft attack: Admiral Sir Percy Moreton Scott, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., LL.D.

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question of any importance was asked witness pretended to go into hysterics, while at other periods she was always cheeky in the box.

INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.

Miss Marie Reilly further cross-examined by Mr. Gonsalves deposed: I may have written the letters and exhibit put in under the influence of liquor. I am not aware of the contents of any of those slips. I wrote a large number of letters while at Connemara cottage staying with Mrs. Newman and did not know to whom I wrote those letters. I am quite sure my mind was a perfect blank at the time when I wrote those letters at Connemara cottage After I got over the effect of liquor Mrs. Newman informed me that she made her write a letter to the agent of the Raja of Cochin. Mrs. Newman did not tell me I made her write another letter in reply to the agent of the Raja of Cochin.

While I was at Connemara Cottage with Mrs. Newman the Sait boys came there. I was not introduced to them but they all had tea at the same table. One of the Sait boys said, "Good evening" to me. Rungaswamy did not speak to me on the day of the occurrence. I wrote in the paper. She was on that day in the dining room and Rungaswamy and Mrs. Newman were talking in the dining room. Mrs. Newman gave me something to drink and she did not know what occurred until she got over the effect. I dined that night in my night dress. We afterwards went to bed. Mrs. Newman was undressed while she was speaking to Rungaswamy. Violet used to write to the witness whenever she used to come and witness used to dress. After the occurrence described in exhibit 1. I shouted out. Mrs. Newman brought a lamp and the accused Rungaswamy also came. Rungaswamy said "Good night, Mrs. Newman," and went away. Witness went to see Mr. S. A. Walker on a different business not connected with this case.

LEFT HOME THREE TIMES.

Cross-examined by Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar witness said she knew Violet Reilly well and they used to talk freely about their affairs. Violet Reilly was not staying with her father. Violet Reilly came to the cottage after leaving her father's house in April. Witness and Violet never talked anything except witness's father's estate. She was not familiar with Violet Reilly when she was in Madras. Violet Reilly was in Calcutta. Her first journey to Ootacamund, walking, was painful. She did not know if Violet Reilly disliked her or not. When witness was at Madras she only wrote to her cousins and relations once a month. They used to get their expenses from Coonoor. She never kept any account of the money spent in Madras. She never kept any diary while at Madras. She knew Violet Reilly was intimate with Rungaswamy even now. She did not see Violet and Rungaswamy together at Connemara Cottage. She never asked Violet about her affairs. She left home three times without telling anyone. Second time she did not leave for Ootacamund at midnight in her night dress. She did not go to Mrs. Blackwell's house. She did not see Mr. and Mrs. Corbett. She did not send for any one for help. She was not sick when she went to that house in Ootacamund. Violet did not give any drug. She wanted to go home when she felt troubled.

Referring to alleged abduction witness deposed that before she went to Star Villa she did not go to the Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Newman used to drink something but would not drink the same stuff she gave witness. Witness always destroyed letters received by her and Violet also did the same. Violet told her to tear up all letters. She did not know who paid the gharry hire from Starvilla to Eagan's Hotel.

INCREASING HUMANITY AMONG THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The custom of offering animal sacrifices by the devotees of Goddess Kali, etc., in various parts of this country being an act against religious scriptures in the opinion of many learned Pandits and Shastris, has been stopped by the people of many cities of India, the following are the cities noteworthy among them:—

(1) About 1,300 Villages of the District of Kadi, (2) Jhalod, Shivagadh and 784 Villages of Rajputana and Marwar, (3) Ferozepore, (4) Cawnpore, (5) Ambala, (6) Bikaner, (7) Chhota Udeipur, (8) Tirla, (9) Delhi, (10) Haidargadh Basoda, (and many other cities.).

In this way the worshippers of Shri Maha Devi (Great-Goddess) have passed the resolutions of stopping the butchery of animals in the sacred name of Religion, and have resolved to offer fruits, sweet-meats, etc., instead.

In addition to this, *more than* 125 *Native Princes* have also kindly stopped animal sacrifices on Dashera holiday in their respective States, and have thereby attained multitudes of blessings from the Almighty Father. The worthy names of the chief blessed Princes noted below, will, I hope, attract the attention of the learned readers:—

(1) Baroda, (2) Jammu and Kashmir, (3) Junagad, (4) Alwar, (5) Bharatpur, (6) Jamnagar, (7) Bhavnagar, (8) Khairpur, (9) Gondal, (10) Radhanpur. (11) Mandi, (12) Dhrangadra, (13) Vankaner, (14) Morvi. (15) Rajkot, (16) Bansda, (17) Porbandar, (18) Limbadi, (19) Lunawada. (20) Kisangadh, (21) Kushalgadh, (22) Palanpur, (23) Sachin, (24) Lakhtar. (25) Dharampur (and more than one hundred other merciful Native States.).

I pray all humanitarians to follow the footsteps of the abovementioned Native Princes and people of different parts of India, who have kindly stopped the animal sacrifices in the name of Religion, and in return may God grant them long lives and happiness is my sincerest prayer to Him.

I shall feel much obliged to any gentleman who will kindly furnish me with the good news of some new resolutions similar to the above.—Yours, etc.,

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager.

The Bombay Humanitarian Fund,
309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.
October 12.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SESSION CONCLUDED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MYSORE, Oct. 13.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference met again this morning in Rangacharlu Memorial Hall under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta. The Conference discussed a few remaining subjects and passed a number of resolutions, the most important of them being that relating to the constitution of the Provincial Co-operative Conference. In regard to this matter the Conference, while feeling grateful to Government for help rendered, resolved to undertake the work itself and appointed a committee of gentlemen representing various co-operative societies in the province, with a standing committee at Bangalore. The latter body was empowered to collect funds from societies and carry on the work of the Conference. The Conference also resolved to approach Government with a request that the concessions now granted be continued for some more years and also to place the services of the Co-operative Department at the disposal of the standing committee.

The Conference having disposed of the remaining subjects the President, winding up the proceedings, thanked all present for the co-operation and kindness he had received from the Durbar and people of Mysore. Speaking of Mr. Narayana Iengar, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore, the president felt very thankful to him for his indefatigable exertions for the success of the Conference. He felt proud of being associated with them and desired them to work earnestly by taking up several resolutions that were passed and putting them into practice. He was glad that in complying with the invitation to preside he had not committed a mistake and thanked Dewan Sir Visweswarayya for giving him an opportunity to know Mysore and its people.

Mr. Narayana Iengar, on behalf of the Conference, proposed hearty note of thanks to the President. In doing so, he pointed out how well the Conference had been benefitted by the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai and many things they had learnt from him.

Speeches in Kannada, Hindustani and Sanskrit were made appreciating the valuable services of the President and expressing thanks to him. With three lusty cheers to his Highness the Maharaja, his Highness the Yuvaraja, the President of the Conference, Registrar and staff, the Conference was declared dissolved.

His Highness the Yuvaraja entertains the delegates to the Conference at a garden party to-day at Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens at 4.30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

ALLEGED TO BE OF A RETROGRADE CHARACTER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct 13.

The "Hindu" writes:—'We learn from a London correspondent that the Public Services Commission report which is distinctly of a retrograde character and is generally against Indian popular claims and aspirations is not to be published just now to the outside world but copies of the same are to be sent to the Government of India and to local Governments for their opinions and after the Secretary of State has perused them and passed his order to throw the whole lot in a lump on the heads of the non-official public."

MR. BARNES ON VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

NO CASE FOR COMPULSION MADE OUT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct 13.

The following are from the Australian papers:—London September 23.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., (Labour) in an interview granted to the press yesterday evening declared that if under the voluntary system the Government was unable to raise the requisite number of recruits, the members of the Labour party would reconsider their position and be guided by the circumstances. So far no case for compulsion having any weight with the party had been made out.

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BALASORE, Oct. 13.

At the further hearing of the Balasore Shooting Case Babu Satyendranath Ganguli recalled said that Mr. Godfrey recorded the statement of the accused Jyotish Chandra Pal before him. Witness helped Mr. Godfrey in interpreting in Bengali.

Witness Arjun Naik deposed that he had a house in Mahuldiha. He left that place three or four years ago and built a house at a distance of three or four miles from Mahuldiha. Witness had seen the three accused and two other men at Mahuldiha. Of the other two, one was called Sadhu Babbu and the other Kali Babu. He identified the photos of Jyotish Jyotindra and Chittapriya before the Magistrate. Those five persons engaged the witness's son as their servant. Witness accompanied the Bengalis on shikar. They had two big guns.

Mohan Parida Sridhar Dass and Basu Beera, the two next witness, said that they picked up cartridges from the place of occurrence after the fight was over. They handed over the cartridges to the police.

A clerk, named Dulo Chandra Jurtis, said that he found a bundle containing clothes in his fields in Haripur Village near the Balasore Railway Station. He found some papers also. He handed both over to the Inspector of Police the same day.

The case is proceeding.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Russian steamer Ivan Asheleff is loading a big cargo of tea at Colombo for Vladivostock.

The trial of T. P. Perara, John and Velu of Kandy for rioting and breaking into the Kaig Street Mosque on the 28th May has concluded, the District Judge committing all the three accused to sessions.

The largest Dutch steamer yet built in Holland entered Colombo harbour on last Sunday on her maiden voyage from Home to Batavia. She is the "Jan Piterazoon Coon" of 12000 tons and belongs to the Netherlands Steamship Company.

Selected candidates for the post of Assistant Traffic Superintendent will be interviewed by the Railway Board on the 22nd instant. The names of candidates who will be finally selected will be announced in due course.

On 26th July Vant Ramen a dismissed servant of Mr. Mackwood of Colombo, attempted to throttle Miss Mackwood while she was sleeping. He was placed on trial on Monday and found guilty and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment

It is reported that two of the absconders in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Mathra Singh Doctor, son of Hari Singh Khatri of Dhudial in Jhelum District, and Harnam Singh alias Arjan Singh, son of Bhag Singh Mahajan, Katrula, in Rawalpindi District, who fled accross the border into Afghanistan territory have been arrested under orders of the Amir and are now imprisoned in heavy chains in Kabul.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

INFLUENCE OF THE WAR.

The following letter, signed "H.," appears in "The Standard":—

"The interesting announcement that an Indian legislative body is to discuss a resolution urging the representation of India at Imperial Conferences is a sign of the times in which we live. It is not necessary to read into this fact more significance than its plain language meaning warrants. The question has long been one which has exercised the minds of those who take an interest in Empire affairs, and now it has proceeded so far that the Secretary of State and the Governor-General, advised no doubt by their respective Councils, have agreed to its being debated as a matter of practical politics. That the war has exercised an influence on their judgment in allowing at the present time the discussion of a subject of former controversy such as this there can be no doubt. The magnificent answer of India, her princes and people and fighting men, to the call of Empire has made a deep impression on us all. The gallantry of the Indian soldiers in Flanders and Gallipoli has not been lost on the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand troops who have fought beside them; and the people of all parts of the Empire have felt, more perhaps than ever before, the reality of the bonds of common fealty to the King-Emperor which bind so many races together. Few will be disposed, therefore, to quarrel with the principle that representatives of the great Indian Empire shall in future take their places at the Imperial Conferences side by side with the Ministers of the self-governing Dominions.

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS.

"The diversity of race and civilisation which is so remarkable a characteristic of the British Empire presents one of the most formidable obstacles to the realisation of what may be called 'doctrinaire' solutions of the problems of closer relations between its component States. The admission of Indian representation at the round-table conferences of the Empire would be an earnest of our desire to overcome those obstacles. Such differences as have arisen in the past between the Dominions and the Government of India have always proved capable of adjustment when approached in the proper spirit of tolerance and understanding by bringing into personal contact the statesmen of the Dominions and the leaders of opinion in India we may hope for that better appreciation of varying ideals which makes for harmonious relations. It would be absurd to suggest that the Dominions should be asked to forego their right to make such immigration rules as they think wise and necessary; nor is there reason to suppose that any body of responsible opinion exists in India which would wish to challenge that right. Whatever may be the merits of past disputes on this subject in South Africa and elsewhere, it cannot be doubted that it is one which ought to be faced. Empire governance presents many difficult problems, but, in the words of Sir Robert Borden, 'it is not the apart of wisdom or of statesmanship' to avoid them on that account. If opinion in India favours representation on the Imperial Conferences, the Ministers of the Dominions will no doubt welcome the opportunity thus provided to meet and understand the point of view of those who can speak on behalf of our Eastern fellow-subjects."

POLICE OFFICER MURDERED.

TWO SHOTS FROM A FIELD.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Jaffar Imam, Police Inspector on special duty at Gujnal to investigate the Berrad gang offences, was shot dead on the 10th at 8 p.m. while he was going to Gujnal from Sulhal station. Two shots came through Jwari crops and struck him near his heart. Death was instantaneous.

On the morning of the 11th officers of the Police Department and the District Magistrate went to the scene of this distardly offence. The murdered police officer's body was taken to Belgaum on the evening of the 12th and was taken in procession to the Mahomedan burial ground with police honours. A party of police accompanied the procession in uniform. All classes of people were present at the funeral. The Inspector was born in 1868 and met his death at the assassin's hand after 28 years' faithful service.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GAMBLING ON LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

"TEJI MANDI" TRANSACTIONS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

MANILAL MANGULJI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision argued by Mr. Jeewah on behalf of the applicant.

The applicant was charged under sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Gambling Act IV of 1887 with managing or assisting in conducting the business of a common gaming house and gaming therein. He was found guilty on the first charge by Mr. F. Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

On the 20th July 1915. Inspector Guider with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay raided a room on the ground floor of Sanghani Buildings and arrested the present applicant along with others. Inspector Guider also seized a green book which was at the time in the hand of the applicant and certain sums of money which were found in the same room. The applicant along with others was put on trial.

Mr. Oliviera in convicting the accused observed, "From the evidence and from the nature of the documents found and the entries therein I am satisfied that this room was utilised for the purpose of recording *Teji Mandi* bets on the number of bales of cotton expected to be sold on a particular day at Liverpool; and also for the purpose of settling the accounts of those who had made such bets; the keeper of the gaming-house charging a small brokerage on each transaction. In several cases before this Court where servants of native firms have been charged under section 408 I. P. Code they have accounted for the money misappropriated by stating that they lost the same in *Satta*. Gaming houses of this kind are proving a nuisance in the city and the fines inflicted hitherto have had no deterrent effect."

NOT A "MEANS" OF GAMBLING.

Mr. Jinnah contended that the green book produced in the case was not a 'means' of gambling as defined in section 2 of the Bombay Gambling Act. It was for recording the transactions between the parties. The moment the bet was given there was the offence, but the recording of transactions on the book did not constitute an offence. The book formed no part of the transaction of betting.

Counsel further contended that all means should be adopted to stop gambling; but the Act itself should not be murdered by importing into it other things which were not intended by the Legislature. Counsel referred to 17 B 184; 17 Bom. L. R. 600. and 26 B. 533 and argued that in view of these cases the book could not come under the definition of 'means.' The entry in the book was a subsequent act. Just as the cards, dice etc. were brought into operation in gambling, the book was never brought into operation for wagering.

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that the only point of law urged by counsel was that a certain green book in which were recorded entries of bets made by those who betted was not an instrument of gaming within section 2 of the Bombay Gambling Act IV of 1887. Unfortunately however the Bench of this Court had decided against this in 6 Bom. L. R. 1091. It was followed in 26 Bom. 533. The judgment of Mr. Justice Fulton was presumably especially relied upon. Unless their Lordships were prepared to refer the matter to the Full Bench his Lordship must follow that decision. His Lordship agreed with that decision. The whole argument in the case turned upon the correct signification of the word "means." There was nothing contrary in those cases and therefore the word "means" must be construed in its ordinary sense (22 Q. B. Div. 226). The correct usage of this ordinary word "means" meant means which are specially contrived and used to promote wagering and gaming. The question was when the book in fact was contrived and used what was the position of the book? Was it or was it not the means of gaming? In the present case it appeared to his Lordship that it was found with those engaged in gaming. The gaming could not be conducted without the green book. In other words it was found desirable to maintain the book to carry on the gambling without which it would not have been possible to gamble. The green book was the means of gaming within the meaning of the Act and therefore the conviction and sentence must be upheld

MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD CONCURS.

Mr. Justice Hayard in a concurring but in a separate judgment observed that it had been contended that the green-book was not an instrument of gaming within the definition and therefore the applicant was not guilty. The question before their Lordships was whether the green-book was used as a means of gaming or wagering. It seemed that the book was used as a means of carrying on a particular kind of gaming. It was difficult to understand how otherwise the parties would have carried on wagering. Certain decisions had been followed by the previous benches of this High Court. The first case was in 17 B. 184 where Parsons J. held that the account-books might be instruments of wagering. In 26 B. 537 Candy J. held that the account-books in that case were not merely helps for the preservation of evidence of wagering but were actually used as means of wagering. Fulton J. was of opinion that they were means of wagering. In 29 B. 269 it was held by a bench of this Court that slips of paper used for "Teji Mandi" were instruments of gaming. There was one case referred to in 17 Bom. L. R. 602 in which Beaman J. doubted that the paper used could ever be the means of gaming. It seemed to their Lordships that the view they had ventured to put on the word 'means' was the view supported by the decisions of Divisional Benches of this High Court. The conviction therefore must be upheld and the sentence confirmed.

Mr. Jinnah instructed by Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the applicant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Application for discharge under section 38.

867-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javershand Sha v The Indian Specie Bank by its Official Liquidator Crs No 88, Little and Co, Part heard from 13-10-15.

For Hearing of Notice Under Section 104.

565-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Naginchand Javerchand Sha v The Official Assignee, Little and Co, Part heard, from 13-10-15.

479-14—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v. Coorji a firm Crs No. 19 Bhimji and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

For Decree Absolute.

260-15—Craigie B and C, Bapuji Sorabji Patell v Damodhar Ramji, Merwanji K and Co.

For confirmation of and for further directions and costs on Comr's Reoprt.

1058-13—Khanderao L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jehangir S M and H, Smetham B and Co, M B Chothia, Matubhai J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

904-15—Rustomji and G, Kavasji Edalji Bottliwalla v Yeshwant Krishnarao Rane, Unwalla P and P, Part heard.

Long Causes.

858-14.—Mrs H M and Co, Mariambibi widow v. Ashabai widow and ors, F. P. Pavri, Pavri, Part heard.

Short Causes.

988-15.—Merwanji K & Co. Rustomji Muncherji Kooka v. Dholumal Versimal.

Long Causes.

94-15—Malvi H M and R, Fulchand a firm v Prithviraj Bhagwandas a firm and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Meghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadardina and ors, Mulla and M, Jehangir M and S, Little & Co.

78-15.—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.

440-15.—Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & M.

1240-14.—In person, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogatrai & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

22-15—Ardesir H D and Co Thakoredas Atmaram v Moghibai, Captain and Vaidya.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalo and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kale and ors, Jamsetji R and D Khand L and M, Sabnis and Gore.

184-15—Jehangir G and B Messrs Dharamsey Assoo end Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, In person Jamsetji K and D.

193-15—Manecklal and Co, Gangoobai widow v Vithal Manohar Chiman and ors, Mehta D and Lalji, Rustomji and Gin, Manecklal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 46.

Summary suit for disposal (in Chambers).

853-15—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lakhaji Dolaji and Co a firm v Memon Sulleman Ismail and anr.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

58-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Jimbabai, Payne and Co.

439-15—Motichand and D, Mulji Damodhar v Prajaram Govindram and anr, Little and Co.

1195-15—Patell and Ezekiel, Mahomed Haji Shariff and anr v Moosa Haji Shariff, In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

966-15.—Crawford B & Co, Messrs. C Boggeana & Co, a firm, v. The Arab Steamers, Ltd, Little & Co.

Long Causes.

For hearing or exceptions to Comr's Report.

971-12—Purmanand and Co, Dadabhoy Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Bhimji and Co, Jehangir M and Somji.

Short Cause.

945-15—N C Dalal, Hariram Ragnathji v Ramrao H Mantri, Daptary F and D, from 7-9-15.

Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

221-14—Daphtary F and D, Haridas Naranji and anr v Khimji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

252-15—Craigie B and Caroe, The Textile Mafg Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd, Soonderdas and Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulia Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C P 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Narbar Wasudev Raddi and anr, Shroff D and D, Manecklal and Co, as settled.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Laxmibai, widow, v. Pariatibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

1079-15.—Nadirsha & S, Dewobai v. Keshowrao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-JUDGE.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S CASE WITHDRAWN

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Mr. A. K. Donald, lately Second Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, was charged by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Ltd., with leaving a tramcar by an exit not indicated, according to bye-law 2 of the Company.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy pleader, held Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji's brief, while Mr. R. S. Dadachanji Barrister, represented Mr. A. K. Donald.

Mr. Dhondy for the Tramway Company said that he had instructions to ask the permission of the Court, under section 242 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to withdraw the case against Mr. Donald as Mr. Donald had left for England and there was no likelihood of the offence being repeated.

Mr. Dadachanji said that he had no objection to the case being withdrawn, but he wanted to put in a written statement of Mr. Donald, which Mr. Donald had signed, before he left India on the 30th September last.

The Magistrate said that his permission was necessary before the case could be withdrawn, and to determine whether the case should be withdrawn, he would like to hear what Mr. Dadachanji had to say. He, therefore, allowed the statement to be read.

The statement said that the alleged offence was committed at the Girgaum Tram Terminus, and that before this Mr. Donald had on several occasions left by the rear door and that no objection had been raised to that. He never knew of the bye-law until that date, and it was after this that he came to know of it. He thought the bye-law was unreasonable.

Mr. Dhondy said that as the case was to be withdrawn, he did not want to urge all the facts. He said that the bye-law was for the convenience and safety of the public. It had been passed with the sanction of the Government. The Company wished to withdraw the case only because they did not wish to be vindictive, as Mr. Donald had already left.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Dhondy had asked for permission to withdraw, and as Mr. Dadachanji had no objection, he would not go into the facts of the case and determine whether the offence was committed or not. He, therefore, gave permission to withdraw the case and acquitted the accused.

ENTICING AWAY A WIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Bhoola Govind charged Valji Mayashunker, a dealer in cloth, with enticing away and detaining his wife, Jamna. Mr. Bahmanshah H. Daruwala appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that the accused formed acquaintance with Jamna at a boarding house where she used to go for work. In July last the accused misrepresented to her that her husband wanted her at the Victoria Gardens. On the way there, it was further alleged, the accused gave her a "pan" to eat, which she took and got giddy after she had eaten it. He took her in this condition to Rajkote and thence to Jamnagar, where he kept her for five months and locked her in a room. One day on finding the door of the room open she ran away and came to Bombay but without the ornaments which the accused had taken away from her under a threat to kill her. Six months after this the accused returned to Bombay when the complainant meeting him in a street seized him and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had taken away Jamna at her suggestion and with the connivance of the complainant.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERVANT SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Nagindas Heera, a Hindu, was charged by Sergeant Longman with cheating one Mahomedaly Ibrahimji, a Borah, grocer, in respect of goods of the value Rs. 18.

The prosecution story was that the accused went to the complainant's shop in Moreland Road in the beginning of September last and represented himself as a servant of the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, and purchased goods against cash. On the 10th September he again went there and said that the manager of the Y.M.C.A. branch wanted some goods on credit, and the complainant believing it to be true gave him the goods. When he went there again for other articles the complainant asked him to bring his master's chit. The accused then produced a chit which was found to be a false one and the complainant then reported the matter to the Police, who found that the accused had never been authorised to buy goods on credit.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 35, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 18 out of the fine, if recovered were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A COCAINE-SELLER SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector Sheriar Talyarkhan of the Excise Department charged one Joosab Nazirbax, a Mahomedan, with selling one grain of cocaine and with possessing another without a licence.

Mr. H. A. Talcherker, barrister, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused was arrested on Monday night in Arab Lane when he sold a grain of cocaine to a bogus customer. Another grain of cocaine was found on his person.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the packet of cocaine was thrust upon him by a witness.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for selling and four weeks' for possessing the same.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Sheik Ismail, driver of taxi-car No. 1799, with driving in a rash and negligent manner.

The case for the prosecution was that at about 7-30 p.m. on the 5th September Mr. Frost was on duty in Apollo Street outside St. Andrew's Church, when the accused drove up his car from the direction of the Sailors' Home at a great speed. The sepoy on duty there shouted out to the accused to slow down but he disregarded the warning with the result that Mr. Frost, who was standing about ten yards away from the sepoy, found himself in danger and narrowly escaped being knocked down. The accused pleaded guilty, saying two Europeans, who were in the car, were in a hurry to go aboard a ship in the docks. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

PRESS ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Keshav Ganesh Joshi, proprietor of the "Dnyan Sagar" Litho Press, was charged with having failed to mention the printer's name and place of printing on a vernacular book called "Mandehadi Kanika Khyal" which he had printed at "Sagar" Press. Mr. E. Ferrers [illegible]holson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. It was alleged that the accused failed to explain the omission of the name though he was called upon several times to do so. The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Abdul Valy with selling half a grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested at 2nd Cross Lane, Duncan Road, on Tuesday night. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THREAT TO A POLICE OFFICER

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Oct. 13.

When Bimal Chandra Mukherjee's case was called for hearing yesterday, the counsel for the accused put in an application to the Joint Magistrate requesting him to stay the proceedings of the case till the accused had moved the High Court for a transfer of the case, for in that Court, accused had reason to believe that he would not get a fair and impartial trial. The Magistrate remarked that he would take no notice of the application because he did not see that there was the slightest ground for the accused to think that he will not get a fair trial in that Court.

Then the counsel for the accused pointed out to the Court how the accused was asked by the Court certain questions, which did not arise out of the statement of any of the witnesses. The Court referring to particular statements which gave rise to the questions said that he would finish the statement of the accused and then shall give the defence a sufficiently long time to move the High Court.

The counsel for accused in the course of his observations remarked that the accused is a young man, the prosecutor is a C.I.D. Inspector and the Court consisted of a Britisher. He wanted nothing beyond British justice in that case.

To this the Magistrate remarked:—"When you begin to suggest by talking of British justice, then you don't expect British justice from this Court; I can't allow such remarks in the Court." The application for transfer was rejected.

THE ALTERCATION AND THREAT.

Accused Bimalchandra continuing his statement said: "When I told Inspector Mukerjee that Kalipuja was the same kind of Puja as his father and grandfather had performed, the Inspector got angry at this and asked me in Bengali "Are you drunk?" I replied "What do you mean by calling me drunk? I never drink. I am a gentleman and should be treated like one." Then Inspector Mukerjee said "Don't chatter much." He also used some Bengali slang and said in Bengali "I have seen many clever people like you." The Inspector further said "If you mean to be safe, just say direct that you know it." I replied what he meant by insulting me after calling me to his house. I also said "I am a gentleman and should be treated as a gentleman. Am I not a gentleman?" He said: "I know you are not a gentleman, you are a liar." Then I said "You are a liar, not I. You have been inducing me to give false evidence. I am not a liar, you are one." At this the Inspector assumed a threatening attitude and began to call me names. He used the words "Damn fool." He also said "I shall see that you come to grief." Then I told the Inspector that he had called me under his roof and then abused me and that I was going to report the whole thing to the District Magistrate. With these words I went out of the Inspector's room. When I was going in the lane. I heard the Inspector shouting "I shall see.." When I looked back I saw him standing outside his house on the steps. I again repeated from the lane "Yes, I am going to report it to the Magistrate." I went home direct and informed my father of all that had happened and asked his permission to go to the Magistrate. My father asked me to find out the name of the gentleman, who was present during my conversation with the Inspector.

After bathing and breakfast I went up to the Bengalitola school, expecting to find Shamacharan there before the school commenced. He was not there, I then went to the Anglo-Bengali school, where I saw Shamacharan standing in the verandah. When Shamacharan looked at me I saluted him and asked him if I had done wrong in mentioning his name to the Inspector in connection with the Kalipuja. He said. "Oh, no. I officiated thrice and you did no wrong in telling the Inspector." After seeing Shamacharan I returned home. My father told me that as it was court time, it would be better to see the Magistrate the next morning. On that very evening I was arrested. I did not know on what charge I was arrested till I was produced before the District Magistrate next day."

ALLEGED FALSE ACCUSATION.

Questioned by the Court, the accused said:—I had no other talk with Shamacharan beyond apologising to him for mentioning his name to the Inspector. I did not go to see the Magistrate in Court, because my father advised me to consult pleaders. I reconcile my two statements that I did not go to the Magistrate because it was Court time, because I was advised to consult pleaders and because I used to go to the Magistrate in the morning. I had twice before gone to the Magistrate in the morning to complain about my being kept in surveillance by the secret police. Inspector Mukerjee falsely accuses me because I had called him a liar and also because he thought that my reporting to the District Magistrate might go against him. I do not exactly remember through what part of my conversation with the Inspector, Shamacharan was present. Before the Inspector accused me of being drunk, I think Shamacharan was present. I gave notice from the lane to the Inspector before I entered his house. Inspector said "Hollo, Bimal come in." There was no constable at the entrance but a man in plain clothes was sitting at the corner of the lane. I took him to be a policeman. Kalikrishna was also sitting there. I saw them when I went in. When I came out they were still sitting there. I did not see any one else in the lane. Narendranath was not there when I came. I saw more people standing in the lane but I don't know their names. They had gathered there on account of the noise. I can't say if Kalkasingh was there. My reference to the Inspector's father and grandfather annoyed him. My father asked me to find out who Shamacharan was, because Shamacharan was present through a part of the conversation.

When the accused had finished his statement the Magistrate told the defence that the going of accused to the Kalipuja had no bearing on he case and did not in the slightest affect the case. It would be quite unnecessary for them to prove whether Kalipuja was harmless or otherwise. If the accused is convicted the sentence will not be effected by his presence at the Kalipuja. He did not want a multitude of defence witnesses to prove that Kalipuja was harmless. If the accused's guilt is not established he will be acquitted. If, on the contrary, he is convicted the sentence would depend on the present state of the realm.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate then framed charge against the accused under section 189 for holding out a threat of injury to a public servant in the discharge of his duties.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

All prosecution witnesses except Shamacharan have been recal'ed for further cross-examination by the defence. The defence has also been asked to file list of their witnesses mentioning in each case to what portion of the case each witness will testify.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING TO DEFENCE.

In the end, the Magistrate warned the defence that if at the time of moving for a transfer in the High Court any mention was made of his being purposely biassed against the accused in this case, he would make a complaint and call upon the High Court to make investigation in the matter. As to the summoning of the defence witnesses, the Court could exercise discretion that unnecessary witnesses were not called.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

WAR TIME CONCESSIONS.

The India Office issued the following announcement on Sept. 17:—The Secretary of State for India in Council is pleased to restate the concessions notified on September 30 and October 29, 1914, as to the age of candidates for appointment to certain Civil Departments in India, who before December 31, 1914, entered the Army or Navy, or were employed on field service with any unit recognised by the War Office or the Admiralty; and in restating them has decided that they shall apply also to candidates entering upon like duties on or after December 31, 1914, during the duration of the present war. The persons to whom the concessions apply are candidates eligible under the respective rules for appointment in this country to the Civil Service of India (Open Competition), the Indian Police Force, the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Public Works Department, the Indian State Railways (Traffic Department), or the Indian Finance, Finance (Military), and Customs Departments.

(1) Any person who has joined since August 4, 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve, or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the examination or competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1916, 1917, or 1918, as the case may be: (*a*) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months. (*b*) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

(2) The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, artisans, and the like.

(3) The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will, in the case of the Indian Civil Service, be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, and in the case of the other Services mentioned above, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission or to the India Office, as the case may be, for a ruling on their case.

(4) Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated by this notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners, in the case of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and in all other cases to himself, the right to decide the case upon its merits.

INDIANS GOING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

RULES FOR PASSPORT AND CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Every native of India who contemplates proceeding out of India to foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving to furnish himself with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Bresidency Town and in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officers in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Rangoon the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

Appeals for assistance by destitute Indians who desire repatriation and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless the parties are in a position to produce evidence of identity. The possession of a certificate of identity will be specially useful to young men of good family, as it may enable the Secretary of State to obtain for them social and other attentions.

TRAVELLERS.

Those who are desirous, however, of travelling in countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also before leaving India, in lieu of, or in addition to, a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, as of right, on the ground that he is a British subject, and the production before authorities outside India of a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of respectability is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Intimation has been received from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been represented to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to his Majesty's Legation at Tokyo if Indian studensts who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

TRAM PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly thankful if you will allow me a little space in your widely circulated paper.

Last Saturday evening a Parsi lady with two children wanted to get into a tram car near Girgaum. She asked the driver to wait until they all got into the car. The driver deliberately started it, although he saw that another car was coming from the opposite direction on the same line, as there is a single line for both the traffics. After going a few paces he had to stop and back it to give way to the on coming car. Could he have lost aught if he had waited for only one minute more at the station? And when a Parsi gentleman remonstrated, he spoke so rudely and with such browbeating that if he had not been at the wheels he would have got a rather serious lesson to last him a life time. When the gentleman asked him to speak more politely, he said, "*Chupprao*"; Why are you to speak to me? Don't make any *Garbar*." Are the passengers servants of the Tramway Company that they can be ordered by the Company's employees, to be quiet and to make no *garbar*? Surely the Tramway Company does not think that it is doing a great favour by taking in and putting down passengers from one place to another. The gentleman took the number of the driver by the help of the conductor, who was quite near, and heard those very words too. But I have come to know from the numerous correspondence carried on lately in your paper that the Tramway Company always takes the side of its servants, and encourages them by taking no heed of the complaints lodged. So I am afraid that my letter or the complaint the gentleman intended to make will have no effect on the Tramway Company, or that it (Tramway Company) will do anything to teach their employees to speak more politely to passengers.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. MEHTA.

Bombay, Oct. 11, 1915.

WOMEN TRAM-GUARDS.

The decision of the Manchester Corporation Tramways Committee to employ women tram-guards, owing to the scarcity of suitable men, will very soon be carried into effect.

Glasgow appears to head the list in regard to numbers of women employed in this work. There the men guards are 862 and the women 720. Sheffield has 262 women employed, as against 300 men; Newcastle has 153, against 256 men; nearly half the Preston tram guards are women.

DON'T WORRY if your **DHOBIE** gives you troubles. Simply turn him out and let

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY

do your usual "wash;" they will do it much better, cleanlier and comelier.

OUR CHARGES BEAT COMPETITION.

For linen and cotton clothes, we charge only Rs. 5 per 100 pieces including ironing and glazing of Collars, Shirts, &c.

Rates for washing or dry-cleaning silk, woollen, flannel or cashmere can be ascertained on application.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY is a first-class, scientific, up-to-date institution, equipped with the latest style of English machinery and conducted under expert, responsible management. It is the first, and possibly the only one, of its kind in this City, and should not be confounded with the washing company one meets with in every lane and by-lane of BOMBAY and which, in fact, is nothing more than a receiving shop for Dhobies working behind it.

All work done entirely by machinery. No injurious chemicals used. Long-life and durability are thus ensured to clothes which are easily destroyed by the Dhobie's method of beating them on stones.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY maintains a large and efficient service for house-to-house collection and delivery. At the appointed time, the LAUNDRY'S men call at customer's house to take the soiled clothes. Seven days after, the washed clothes are delivered at customer's house. THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY thus combines both the "dhobie" and the "washing company" systems, entirely doing away with the necessity of dividing the "wash" between the two.

THE LAUNDRY'S capacity is limited. Be a customer to-day, to-morrow it may be too late.

THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY

PROPRIETORS: **KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.**

OFFICE: Hummum Street, Fort (Phone 2136).

LAUNDRY at Parekh's Wadi, Nesbit Lane, Mazagaon.

All correspondence should be addressed to Office and not to Laundry.

THE TRIPLE CANAL PROJECT

CONDITIONS OF LAND GRANTS TO COLONISTS AND EX-SOLDIERS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—

The public is familiar with the main engineering features of what is known as the Triple Canal Project and notifications have appeared in the "Gazette" from time to time giving details of the terms on which land will be alloted to the different classes of grantees. But so far no communication has been published giving in a popular and connected form information regarding the main features of the different colonization scheme. The Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals will bring water to much of the land in the hitherto unwatered portions. Of these three doabs, the first and second of the canals though they will irrigate some 350,000 and 650,000 acres respectively, have given little scope for the schemes of colonization as the areas of Government waste included within the limits of irrigation, are comparatively speaking small on the Lower Bari Doab Canal. However, the area available for colonization is something like 1,200,000 acres. This colony, therefore, though only two-thirds the size of the lower Chenab colony will be nearly three times as large as the lower Jhelum colony and some years must necessarily elapse before the work of colonization is complete. The scheme, which has been modified in certain respects since the outbreak of the war, presents several novel features. The bulk of the land about 750,000 acres (or 30,000 rectangles of 25 acres a piece) is to be given out on terms which will encourage the breeding of horses and mules. The system will, however, be different from that in force on the lower Jhelum canals. This the grantee has to maintain for each square and a half or two squares that he holds, on the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

CONDITIONS OF GRANTS.

The idea is that about 18,000 rectangles shall be distributed for the most part in grants of one rectangle each to peasant colonists and ex-soldiers for cultivation. All these grantees will get occupancy rights in their rectangles and after 10 years from the date of entry will be able to purchase the land at half its value subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 an acre. The present value of the land as indicated by the auction sales of 30,000 acres is about Rs. 240 per acre. No conditions in regard to horse and mule breeding will attach to the tenure of these rectangles but the grantees will be eligible for extra rectangles to which such conditions apply. Of these 17,000 rectangles, about 7,000 have been set apart for ex-soldiers and for the rest selections have already been made from the peasants of districts lying west of the Sutlej.

NON-MILITARY COLONIES.

The majority of the non-military colonists are local men—ex-graziers whose hereditary occupation is gone and who have perforce taken to the plough. Of the remaining 13,000 rectangles, 7,000 will constitute the horse and mule-breeding. The land will be given out on ten years' lease on the condition that the tenant of each rectangle maintains a more large proportion of the competitors, who will be military men. Ex-soldiers are to get about 7,000 out of 17,000 qualifying rectangles. The strong military element among the colonists should go a long way to ensure the success of this part of the scheme. The ex-cavalry men especially should make first rate breeders. The soldier grantees will be selected by the military authorities after the war and will probably be for the most part retired officers and non-commissioned officers. There remain about 6,000 rectangles which will be utilized for grazing grounds and allotment to village menials who are regarded as unsuitable for cultivation. The ex-soldiers and ex-graziers will take some-time to settle down to agriculture and the Government is taking care to provide the colonists who shall include a nucleus of agriculturists of the best type.

About 5,000 acres have been set apart for men selected from such tribes as the Jats, Arins, Kambohs and Sainis, of the central congested districts of the Punjab.

LAND FOR HEREDITARY LANDED GENTRY.

Another special feature of the scheme which owes its origin to the present Lieutenant-Governor is the provision of land for members of the hereditary landed gentry. This class has hitherto derived little benefit from the colonization schemes and has for sometime past been declining in prosperity and influence owing to the partition of their ancestral lands. All the same they are still, as recent events have shown, a political asset of great importance and the 3,000 rectangles which have been set apart for them and for which selections are now being made by District Officers and Commissioners should do something to strengthen their position. Individual grants will vary from 5 to 15 rectangles. A considerable considerable share in the benefit of the older schemes went to capitalists and retired officials. In the present scheme an area of 4,000 rectangles (100,000 acres) is to be sold by public auction and capitalists who wish to obtain land will have to bid for it. Under recent orders of the Secretary of State grants of land on favourable terms to retired officials are confined to cases where the services rendered are of a most exceptional and distinguished character and practically all retired officials, who desire to obtain land in the colonies will have to do so in the same way as the capitalists by buying it at the auctions.

Provision has been made to the extent of 40,000 acres for compensatory grants to persons whose land has been acquired by Government or has been carried away by the vagaries of the Punjab rivers.

GRANTS TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

300,000 acres are set apart for the depressed classes and a large portion of this is intended for the agricultural settlements of reformed members of criminal tribes

The remainder of the land a little over 100,000 acres is to be devoted to a variety of special objects.

5,000 acres are reserved for persons who render good service to the police and the criminal administration.

Two special grants of 7,500 acres each have been made to retired officers of the army for the breeding of remounts.

20,000 acres are devoted to raising out hay for the Supply and Transport Department, whilst some 3,000 acres will be allotted to the Military Dairy Farm Department.

Four farms of from 3,000 to 4,000 acres apiece are being given to certain grantees for the breeding of Montgomery and Hissar cattle.

Finally a few grants are being made for special agricultural objects. Among these may be mentioned one of 2,000 acres where the grantee binds himself to do all his ploughing by steam and another 3,000 acres for a seed farm for the production of approved types of wheat and cotton seed

There are only about 78,000 acres of Government land irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal and of this 42,000 acres will receive perennial irrigation whilst the remainder will be irrigated for the khariff harvest. Only of the perennially irrigated area 13,000 acres were to be auctioned and practically the whole of this has already been sold. An area of 17,000 acres is being devoted to the fulfilment of unredeemed promises in the days of the Lower Jhelum Colonization. More land was promised than was ultimately found to be available and those who were disappointed have now been provided for regimental horse run and military reward grants will take up 3,000 acres and the balance of the irrigated land is at present held in reserve. About three-fifths of the area that will receive khariff irrigation only is to be colonized by peasants who have lost land by water-logging diluvion acquisition and the like and the rest is for the present held in reserve. On the Upper Jhelum Canal no more than 40,000 acres is available for colonization. Out of this, provision has been made up to a maximum of 15,000 acres for reward grants to persons in the Rawalpindi division who render assistance to the criminal administration. 5,000 acres are to be given as compensatory grants and another 5,000 acres are reserved for rewards to the army. 6,000 acres have been provided for tenants, now holding land on the Lower Jhelum Canal, whom it is desired to remove in order to allow for the extension of certain regimental horse runs.

1,000 acres are designed for special reward grants to military officers and the balance will provide for grazing grounds and miscellaneous requirements.

REMISSIONS AND CONCESSIONS.

All colonists will be liable to the usual charges for land revenue, water rates and cesses and so long as they remain tenants and do not purchase their holdings to *malikana* or rent as well. The rates vary in the different colonies but remissions are allowed during the first year or two, in consideration of the expenses involved in bringing the land under cultivation and settling down in a strange country.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Hinton, Artillery.
Major F. E. Evans, London Regiment.
Major C. W. McLean, Artillery.
Captain W. M. Benton, Manchesters.
Captain K. G. Buchanan, Royal Scots.
Captain A. M. Dale, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain M. F. Dennis, Scottish Borderers.
Captain R. H. Dodds, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J. S. Keith, Scottish Borderers.
Captain E. M. Harrison, Lincolns.
Captain W. E. Houston-Boswall, Black Watch.
Captain O. Lyle, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain R. Milnes, Somersets.
Captain S. C. Nation, Devons.
Captain A. T. Paine, Northumberlands.
Captain L. H. Phillips, Northumberlands.
Captain A. H. Upton, Wiltshires.
Captain A. R. Davidson, Gordons.
Lieutenant E. M. Carter, Durhams.
Lieutenant D. E. Fox, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. G. Gasson, Northumberlands.
Lieutenant J. P. Groves, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant T. Ivey, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant C. C. Johnstone, Argylls.
Lieutenant H. M. Linton, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant W. E. Martin, Devons.
Lieutenant G. C. Ransome, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieut.-Viscount D. R. Sandon, Artillery.
Lieut.-Viscount J. Sheffield, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut.-Viscount M. W. Tait, London Regiment.
Lieut.-Viscount H. J. Underwood, Royal Scots.
Sec.-Lieut. J. I. Atkinson, Northumberlands.
Sec.-Lieut. K. G. Trenchmann, Northumberlands.
Sec.-Lieut. H. L. Balderson, Devons.
Sec.-Lieut. H. W. Boulton, Durhams.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Chapman, Scottish Borderers.
Sec.-Lieut. D. T. Glenny, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Chapman, Scottish Borderers.
Sec.-Lieut. J. F. Cragg, Lincolns.
Sec.-Lieut. H. B. Fletcher, East Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. J. Greenwood, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. W. Heath, Seaforths.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Stirling, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. W. G. Kerr, Scottish Borderers.
Sec.-Lieut. G. J. Lumsden, Gordons.
Sec.-Lieut. D. Morrison, Camerons.
Sec.-Lieut. L. C. Paton, Scottish Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. A. G. Robb, Scottish Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. W. M. Scott, Londons.
Sec.-Lieut. F. Ward, Londons.
Sec.-Lieut. H. de B. Williams, Artillery.
Sec.-Lieut. C. A. Wooler, West Yorkshires.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. F. B. Stalker, Border Regiment.

NOW KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. I. R. Morris, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain R. B. Kennedy, Dublins.
Sec.-Lieut. J. A. Graham-Clarke, Scottish Borderers.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

SUSPICIOUS CASE AT POONA.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Mr. N. W. Kittur, manager of the Poona Branch of the Indian Peninsular Bank, Ltd., Hubli, died rather suddenly last evening. For the last two days he was suffering from acute stomach-ache and yesterday morning, when the doctors suspected that he was poisoned, he was removed to the Sassoon General Hospital, where medical examination proved the existence of opium in the stomach. Though the poison was taken out with the aid of emetics, the patient did not survive.

CADET COLLEGE AT WELLINGTON.

TO BE OPENED NEXT WEEK.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 13.

This morning the first batch of students for the Cadet College at Wellington arrived from England via Bombay. The term of the course last for six months and after their course they will be posted to various Indian regiments as officers. Besides military subjects, they will have to learn Hindustani, which is a compulsory subject. The Cadets during their course receive a stipend of Rs. 150. A mess for them has been opened and it has been thoroughly furnished. There will be no opening ceremony of the Cadet College, which will be in working order from this week.

Mrs. Besant delivered an open-air lecture on "India After the War" to a large audience in the "Chitnavis Park," Nagpur. Mrs. Besant in the course of her lecture referred to the past greatness and prosperity which India enjoyed under her own kings for thousands of years and dwelt upon the present condition of the country and its people. Improvement in the moral and material conditions of the people could come only if people had Self-Government.

When you've been ta'king all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C-7

EXPLOSIVES FROM WOOD PULP.

SIR W. RAMSAY ON THE COTTON SUBSTITUTE.

The announcement made by a special correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" that German chemists had succeeded in making wood pulp an efficient substitute for cotton in the manufacture of high explosives is the subject of an interesting article in the "Paper Maker."

Opinions of three well-known experts have been obtained on the matter and on the necessity or otherwise of declaring wood pulp contraband.

Sir Wm. Ramsay writes:—

I quite agree that it is highly probable that the Germans are making nitrolignose from wood fibre. This is the tragedy of our always being too late.

I quite agree that we should declare wood pulp contraband; but I hesitate to start another campaign; it takes so much time and energy.

The Germans have plenty of wood; their country is largely afforested.

As to your question as to the relative efficacy of wood pulp and cotton, I am not expert enough to answer it. All I can say is that I am told by French experts that the ballistic power of nitrolignose is not equal to that of gun-cotton. But Krupp is turning out any number of guns of all sorts, and doubtless they are standardised, as regards sights and chambers, for nitro-lignose.

Another of the experts consulted is Mr. Walter F. Reid. He sees no value in declaring wood pulp contraband, for Germany "has such large areas of forests containing suitable woods that the present rate of consumption of explosives could be maintained for years without importation of wood pulp." He also says:—

That excellent powder can be made from wood pulp is an undoubted fact, in spite of such ridiculous statements as "Explosives cannot be manufactured without cotton," which appeared not long ago in a daily paper. . . As a matter of fact, one of the most popular smokeless powders has been made from wood pulp for more than 30 years.

Mr. Clayton Beadle, of the Borough, London, holds a rather different view. He emphasises the chemical variability of wood pulp, and says:—

None of the German pulp mills referred to in the Press were able to produce a product that would anywhere nearly reach the requirements of explosives, at any rate a few months before the war broke out. . . . To suddenly drop cotton and to switch on to something new must spell disaster, or at any rate, it would be a most serious handicap, and it has yet to be proved that it can be done.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C-8

"THE LESSON OF THE BOCHE."

DOCTRINES THAT JUSTIFY WAR.

"The Boche is saving the world because he has shown us what evil is." This was said to Mr. Kipling, as he tells us, by a French officer at the front; and in those words there is all the peculiar wisdom and the peculiar calm, of France. We had begun to doubt the existence of evil, said that officer. He might have added that we were in the habit of calling wickedness folly and of thinking that we were both wise and kind when we did so! That is to say, we believed in intellectual evil, not in moral; as if moral evil were merely an illusion produced in us by the harm which intellectual evil does to us; as if, being injured by a fool, we called him wicked out of resentment at the injury, says "The Times."

But if we say that a man seems to us wicked when he is only a fool, we might just as well say that he seems to us a fool when he is really wicked; and, as a matter of fact, thinking of wickedness in terms of folly has led us to think of folly in terms of wickedness. We have a moral impatience of fools because we confuse wickedness with folly; and the confusion does not make us kinder any more than it makes us wiser. Yet we continue to believe that it does make us kinder; and many well-meaning people in England would, no doubt, be shocked by that saying of the French officer and impute it to the exasperation produced by war. They might even call it an unChristian saying; for there is a common belief now that Christian forgiveness consists in denying that there is anything to forgive. No man, it is assumed, can be trusted to forgive an injury unless he can persuade himself that the motives of the man who injured him were really quite good. Unfortunately, if we persuade ourselves that other men's motives are always good, we shall believe also that our own motives are always good. We cannot believe what is untrue about others without believing it about ourselves, and if we forgive them for a wrong reason we shall forgive ourselves for the same reason.

FORGIVENESS OF EVIL.

Christian forgiveness, whether it be rational or irrational, is forgiveness of evil that is recognized to be evil, not of evil that must be called folly before it can be forgiven. And the Christian forgives evil in another because he knows that there is evil in himself. "There but for the grace of God goes George Fox." When George Fox said that (if it was he who said it) he was recognizing evil in himself, not refusing to recognize it in the criminal. One cannot but suspect that those who refuse to see evil in others refuse to see it in themselves, and that, if they were once shocked into seeing evil in others, they would believe that there was no likeness between those others and themselves. So there are some who have been shocked by the Germans out of their disbelief in evil and who believe now that the German wickedness is not human, that they are a race of monsters separate from mankind. If they know themselves, they would not be shocked by human nature anywhere else; but you cannot know yourself if you do not believe in evil.

Nor can you believe in evil unless you are aware of it in yourself; and those who are aware of it in themselves will not be shocked by human nature even in their enemies, nor will they despair too quickly of it. "The Boche is saving the world because he has shown us what evil is." While we were ignorant of that, we were subject to illusion and to all the despairs that are the necessary result of illusion. Mankind seemed to us, perhaps, hopelessly foolish and incompetent. They were all well-meaning, but their efforts were frustrated by their own folly. Life was a rather bitter comedy that the gods could laugh at for its futility; and we failed to laugh only because we were foiled actors in the war Germany is the villain; and she has shown us what evil is, with all its attendant philosophies about it.

GERMAN NATURE.

A man convicted of cold and deliberate murders seems to us, unless we have the humble wisdom of George Fox, to have nothing in common with other men. He, usually, is silent in his wickedness; but the German's nature is not silent. Consciously and unconsciously it reveals to the world its whole state of mind. It gives reasons both to other nations and to itself why it should do evil. It lays bare the process by which thought can be made the slave of appetite. The reasoning is bad; but now we see that it is bad, not because Germans are fools, but because as a nation they have willed evil. They have allowed their national appetites to master their thought; and it is their appetites that pervert their thinking. Thought, by itself, could never go so wrong; no man could reason so perversely about a question of astronomy as they reason about their own conduct, for men do not will evil about the stars. It is clear to us now that evil will is the cause, not the effect of perverse thinking; that wickedness, though it may be foolish, is not folly. And we shall see this, too, in the murderer, if he would tell us all his thoughts. He, no doubt, has his philosophy, like the Germans; for all men have their philosophy either controlling their appetites or controlled by them. In all men there is some relation between spirit and flesh, and out of it arises thought to justify that relation, whatever it may be. Evil is a wrong relation between spirit and flesh, a relation in which flesh perverts spirit to its own purposes and in which therefore spirit itself becomes evil by consenting to that perversion. Then there is a low harmony of spirit and flesh that produces evil will and with it bad philosophy.

The Germans utter aloud this bad philosophy of their nation, as Iago utters his; and it is very like the philosophy that Dostoevsky puts in the mouth of one of his evil characters:—

> What is not nonsense is personality—myself. All is for me, the whole world is created for me. . . . I have long since freed myself from all shackles, and even obligations. I only recognize obligations when I have something to gain by them. You, of course cannot look at things like that; your legs are in fetters, and your taste is morbid.

NATION AND PERSONAL EGOTISM.

There is evil will expressing itself in bad philosophy, the flesh exulting over the enslaved spirit. The German does not talk thus about himself, but only about the nation; and he draws a distinction between national and personal egotism. Yet men do the same evil from national egotism as from personal, because there is the same preversion of the spirit in both, the same evil will. And the bad philosophy of the nation justifies the crimes of armies, as if the soldiers who murder and rape and pillage were not men and did not suffer in their human nature for the evil that they do.

Men who have seen this evil know what evil is and can never again call it anything but itself. Folly is weak; but this evil that they have seen is strong. Folly does not know what it wants; but this wickedness does know. It is not purposeless like folly; but has a purpose that must be resisted as a good man could resist an evil purpose in his own mind. And because this evil outside us has shown itself so clearly, we shall now be able to recognize the evil within us and all the philosophies in which it seeks to disguise itself. We shall know that the Germans are not a race of monsters separate from mankind, since the evil patent in them is the evil latent in all men. And if we are Christians, we shall not argue that they have done no evil, so that we may forgive them. The man who knows evil for what it is is more concerned to resist it than to hate or punish those who do it. His enemy is the evil rather than the evil-doer, the evil either in himself or outside him; and to him hatred is evil, whatever its cause may be, and even when he feels it himself. But he does not need to call an evil-doer a mere fool so that he may not hate him. He can face the truth of human nature in others because he can face it in himself; and whatever it may be, he cannot be shocked by it into panic-stricken cruelty.

it. Now we see that life can be tragedy; and what is tragedy but the affirmation of evil in life, and, with it, the affirmation of good? Tragedy convinces us that there is a real conflict in life between good and evil, not the illusion of a conflict produced by men's folly. So the war convinces us that there is something tangible in life to fight against; and that is not simply the Germans, but all the evil that they have chosen to fight for. That evil might be ours; it has been ours in a hundred minor causes; but now it is arrayed against us and we can see it for the evil that it is so clearly that we ought never again to mistake its nature in ourselves.

All those doctrines that justify the German war and the German conduct of it are not mere folly that any good man might fall into. We see them now in action; and we know that they are the disguise of evil appetites, for the appetites show in all their foulness through the disguise. But we have, in other matters, preached the same doctrines ourselves, without seeing what appetites they encouraged in us. The philosophy of Iago will be plausible and amusing in a comical comedy. It is because Iago is the villian of a tragedy that we see what his philosophy means, what passions disguise themselves in his denial of virtues, what scruples are laughed away by his cold contempt. In this tragedy of

THE CHIEF SCOUT IN INDIA.

REMINISCENCES OF SPORT.

In the "apologia" for his volume of Indian reminiscences, Sir Robert Baden-Powell explains his own drastic method of "skipping," writes "G. P." in the "Manchester Guardian," reviewing Sir Robert's "Indian Memories" just published. "For my own part," he bravely announces, "I only read the right-hand pages of a book." It would be a bad principle on which to tackle his own 350 pages. For they are filled with all sorts of stories and yarns of a cavalry soldier's life in India, collected from Sir Robert's early diaries and letters home, and, as many of them are quite short, there is no guarantee at all that, while the industriously examined right-hand page might yield no very important profit to the reader, its fellow overleaf might not be the bearer of as many as three excellent stories. The cold-blooded "skipper" on this particular plan would miss, for example, the story of one of the author's early colonels, who, having no chaplain attached to his regiment, used to read the Sunday morning service himself.

He used to take the service also in camp in Afghanistan, and one day when he began with his enormous voice the mules in the baggage lines all started whinnying, thinking he must be giving the order to feed. So he broke off in the midle of "Dearly beloved brethren' and shouted out: "Fall out a corporal from each troop and go and stop those mules making that damned noise!"

And on the same page the skipper would also miss a curious and enlightening commentary on the English Christmas. In India, says Sir Robert, it might be thought difficult "to maintain the jollity" ordinarily associated with that festival as kept up at home. Still, the subalterns of his regiment seem to have done a vigorous best to make their Christmas gathering a success. In a letter to his mother he wrote:—

> I awoke with a head that defies description and a face that has only a little bit of skin left on the left side of it, and hair that is all stuck together with blood. One knee is stiff and straight; there is a bruise and a lump the size of my fist on my leg, and every inch of my wretched body is aching; but I am not so badly off as some others, and the fun we had was worth it.

"Some" party, apparently. The precise process whereby this pinnacle of Christmas "jollity" was achieved is not revealed. One wonders whether it forms part of the higher lore secretly imparted by the Chief Scout to particularly promising members of his now world-wide scout movement. Or has General Baden-Powell reached the point when he prefers to say, with Mr. Chesterton,

> My friends, we will not go again or ape an ancient rage,
> Or stretch the folly of our youth to be the shame of age?

SNIPE-STEW.

In his little 20-line apologia the author singles out two things at least which the reader will learn from the book—"that snipe may be stewed in gin, and that mustard may be taken with lemon pudding." Both are to be found on a right-hand page—perhaps Sir Robert satisfied himself on this point before announcing his daring formula for skipping! The first discovery arose through a snipe-shooting week-end on which the gentleman responsible for the feeding arrangements turned out to have considered his duty accomplished when he had provided himself with bread and some Hollands gin.

That was the extent of his commissariat—some bread and some gin. No butter or any such luxuries. "Meat? Oh, we will get that when we get the snipe to-morrow." All my questions were met in the same way. "Jam! What do you want with jam? Tea! Why tea when you've got gin? Lard! What for? For cooking the snipe! Try gin!"

And so the stewing of snipe in gin became a fact, and such a successful one that the method was adopted by the mess, and afterwards by the Ritz Hotel! The other of General Baden-Powell's adventures into cookery was a deliberate joke. Having lemon pudding served to him at the house of a friend, he solemny asked for mustard to go with it, and carried through the jest with such success that, a year later at the same house, he found mustard being handed round with lemon pudding as a matter of course.

There are many more vigorous examples of the "rag" in the book than this. It revels in examples of high spirits and animal courage, in riding, shooting, pig-sticking, ragging, and the affairs, manners, and pastimes of Matthew Arnold's Barbarian in the heyday of his youth and health. Very rarely, and certainly not in the glimpses of active service in Afghanistan, do we get any view of life—or, for that matter, of death (when it comes to men using the dead body of a servant—until there was time to bury it—as a rack for cleaning saddles on!) —except that which regards it as grand, adventurous picnic.

FIGHTING AGAINST ENNUI.

In India, with death and disease in constant attendance, it is, of course, in reality anything but a picnic; and the men who choose to regard it as one do so partly from high spirits, but partly from a real necessity to make the best of a highly uncertain job. The more serious side of these reminiscences deals with this fact.

Naturally the spirits of the men go down when disease is rife, and also, per contra, disease becomes more prevalent when the man's spirits are down. This is apt to be the case towards the end of the long, hot weather, when heat and fever have worried out their vitality. It was then that we did our utmost to keep up the men's cheerfulness by holding theatricals, concerts, sports, &c. Probably people at home in reading of our many amusements imagine that in India we must be a frivolous lot, but there was in reality a deep import underlying our merriment. We worked hard, almost desperately, at theatricals and the like fighting against the ennui which is the breeding-ground of sickness.

"THE SPORT OF KINGS."

Pig-sticking plays a large part in the book "the sport of kings," according to General Baden-Powell. And there are many exciting stories of the courage and tenacity shown by the hunted boars, and of the skill and vigour which the author and his brother officers displayed in their slaughter. It is not surprising that most of the enthusiasts for the sport seem to have a great admiration for their tough, resolute quarry, seeing that the boar embodies so many of the qualities which the hunters themselves were most interested in cultivating. Sir Robert will not forgive Mr. Kipling for casting his heroic boar for so small a part in his jungle stories; and Sir Samuel Baker, quoted in the present volume, has recorded his opinion that

> for a really firm and determined fighter, who does battle for the love of the thing, the boar stands foremost among all animals. There is an immense amount of character in the pig. Not only is it a fierce antagonist, but it is a clever and thoughtful creature. A pig knows its own mind which is more than many human beings do. When it has made up its mind it acts without any trace of hesitation, and in this respect it sets a bright example, to many of our generals and so-called statesmen.

WOULD NOT SHOOT ELEPHANTS.

This is a generous tribute, and General Baden-Powell's comment is confined to a reminder that it was penned years before "'Wait and See' was the British policy, and before I was a general." There are, of course, less elemental animals about whom a good word can be said. The elephant, for instance, has a chapter to himself, with the title "The Elephant's a Gentleman." The Chief Scout writes of him with a humourous kindliness:—

> I could never bring myself to shoot an elephant. I have been among them in the wilds and have had to do with them tamed; I love to watch them, and I like to use them, but my respect for them is far too great to allow me to shoot them. It strikes me as an impertinence to put an end to a wise old creature a hundred and fifty years old and of such massive proportions. He is a link with prehistoric times, and I would as soon blow up the Tower of London as shoot him. I have been glad to find myself supported in this idea by that splendid young sportsman and explorer the late Boyd Alexander. He too, confessed his dislike for shooting an elephant, and when he had actualy done so his remorse for bringing about death on so large a scale forbade him from ever repeating the experiment.

Nevertheless, the elephant's size and cautious quick-wittedness has its drawbacks. He will not trust himself to advance until he knows his path is secure; and there is a story in the book of one baggage elephant which, in fording a river, felt itself sinking in the mud. "Seized with panic, he made a grab at the nearest coolie, who was wading near him, and with his trunk shoved him down under his feet. As quick as lightning he grasped another, and yet another, and jammed them down in order to give himself a more secure foothold." This he certainly achieved; but it cost the lives of the coolies. In this case the elephant was more of an Eastern potentate than a gentleman; few gentlemen aspire to the magnificence of a human causeway. Incidentally it seems to be quite as complete an example of knowing one's own mind as any offered by the boar.

LAUGHTER.

GOOD AND BAD.

It is in a time of general anxiety that we learn to know good laughter from bad and that we become grateful to good laughers, says "The Times." For in good laughter there is always something brave, and always something cowardly in bad. The good laugher laughs when his mind has triumphed over fear, and the bad so that he may shut fear out of his mind by forgetting its causes. He is so anxious to laugh that he does not care whether he has anything to laugh at. What he seeks is the laughing mood at all costs; and often he hopes to catch it from the very sound of his own laughter, however, mirthless that may be. His laughter is, as it were, a trap that he lays for happiness, and he will go on laughing in the hope that he may find something to laugh at, just as a bad speaker will go on speaking in the hope that he may find something to say. At ordinary times we are strangely indulgent to this kind of laughter, and often even afraid of it. We yawn at excessive solemnity, but laugh ourselves with a frivolous laugher, as if there were something superior in his frivolty. And he, no doubt, believes that there is; for all men feel superior to what they laugh at, and he hopes to attain to a general superiority by laughing at everything. But the good laugher only laughs over some real triumph of his own mind or another's. It is joy that makes him laugh, and not the mere inordinate desire for joy. He may snatch laughter out of tragedy, but it is when he has felt the tragedy, not so that he may not feel it. He laughs always out of the fullness of his heart rather than out of its emptiness. There is a divine carelessness in good laughter, but it is the carelessness of one who knows what he values, not of one who values nothing; whereas the bad laugher wishes to value nothing so that he may suffer no pain through his affections.

LAUGHTER IN THE TRENCHES.

We like now to hear the jokes that men have made in the trenches, because they have a right to laugh at the dangers which they face; but if the same jokes were made in a club smoking-room they would disgust us. What is humour in a soldier would be mere indecency in a civilian, for it is the soldier's circumstances that make the joke: and we have these circumstances in mind when we laugh at it. So what is humour in a saint would be profanity in an atheist. The saint has a right to laugh in the security and affection of his belief, and he laughs because he has attained to the conception of a universe with happy laughter at its heart. He can make jokes about Heaven as if it were his own home and as if Heaven itself would laugh at them. And the brave humour of the soldier is like the humour of the saint. He, too, in facing death finds a happy laughter at the heart of the universe and attains to a divine carelessness because he is ready to sacrifice himself. There is always bitterness in the laughter of those for whom life is emptied of values. They are like the fox that lost his tail, and by laughing they hope to persuade others to find life as empty as they find it. But the laughter of those who sacrifice themselves for what they value is sweet, and if their jokes are outrageous it is only with joy of the freedom they have won. They can take their liberties of thought and speech because they are sure of themselves and sure of an ultimate kindness in the laughing heart of the universe. Above all they are free from anxiety; and there is nothing that kills laughter so surely as anxiety, above all the anxiety of one who fears life itself. Those who have that fear cannot laugh except with the mirthless laughter that tries to drive away fear. They are never at home on the earth, and their laughter sounds homeless; but the laughter of the brave makes a home anywhere, and sets men at their ease even with death.

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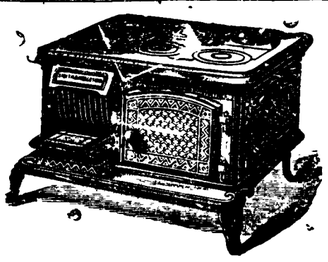

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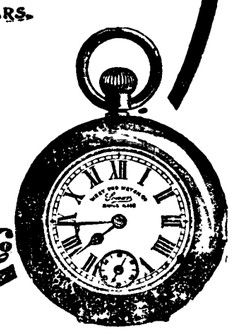

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